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26 JUNE 1986

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### 1985 REPORT NOTES RSFSR ELECTION RESULTS, VIOLATIONS

Moscow ITOGI VYBOROV I SOSTAV DEPUTATOV MESTNYKH SOVETOV NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV RSFSR 1985 in Russian (signed to press 18 Sep 85) pp 4-8

[Unattributed report: "Results of the Elections to the Local Soviets of Workers' Deputies in the RSFSR." Introductory note reads as follows: (Figures on the results of the elections are published from material obtained by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from the supreme soviet presidiums of the autonomous republics and the executive committees of the kray and oblast and Moscow and Leningrad city soviets of workers' deputies)]

[Text] Elections to the local soviets of workers' deputies took place on 24 February 1985 in the RSFSR.

The elections signaled a new triumph for the indissoluble bloc of communists and nonparty people and were a powerful demonstration of the close unity of the party and people and a brilliant manifestation of the triumph of socialist democracy and the friendship and cooperation of all the nations and nationalities.

Like all Soviet people, the workers of the RSFSR demonstrated their warm support for and unanimous approval of the Leninist domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet government and the multifaceted and purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo in realizing the strategic course aimed at the all-around perfection of socialism, improving the well-being of the workers and maintaining and strengthening peace throughout the world.

The preparations for and the conducting of the elections took place with the broad participation of the workers and fully in accord with the Constitution of the RSFSR, the constitutions of the autonomous republics and the laws dealing with elections to the local soviets of workers' deputies.

Some 522,641 election commissions were set up to conduct the elections and 4,468,399 representatives of the public organizations and labor collectives took part in their work.

Elections were held for 28,278 local soviets, including 6 kray soviets, 49 oblast soviets, 5 oblast soviets in autonomous oblasts, 10 okrug soviets in autonomous oblasts, 1,731 rayon soviets, 1,007 city soviets, 383 rayon soviets within cities, 2,134 settlement soviets and 22,953 rural soviets.

A total of 1,148,051 electoral districts [okrug] were formed for the elections to the local soviets, including the following: 2,160 for elections to the kray soviets; 13,285 for the oblast soviets; 920 for the autonomous oblasts; 1,120 for the autonomous okrugs; 132,636 for the rayons; 160,320 for the cities; 85,634 for rayons within cities; 113,729 for settlements; and 638,247 for rural localities.

Voter turnout for the elections to the local soviets of workers' deputies was as follows: for the kray soviets, 99.98 percent; for the oblast soviets, 99.97 percent; for the soviets in the autonomous oblasts, 99.99 percent; for the soviets in the autonomous okrugs, 99.93 percent; for the rayon soviets, 99.98 percent; for the city soviets, 99.97 percent; for the rayon soviets within cities, 99.97 percent; for the settlement soviets, 99.97 percent; for the rural soviets, 99.98 percent.

Candidates for deputy seats received the following numbers of votes: for the kray soviets, 99.94 percent; for the oblast soviets 99.90 percent; for the soviets in the autonomous oblasts, 99.94 percent; for the soviets in the autonomous okrugs, 99.87 percent; for the rayon soviets, 99.88 percent; for the city soviets 99.89 percent; for the rayon soviets within cities, 99.88 percent; for the settlement soviets, 99.83 percent; for the rural soviets, 99.81 percent.

Votes against the candidates for deputy seats were as follows: in the kray soviets, 0.06 percent; in the oblast soviets, 0.10 percent; in the soviets in the autonomous oblasts, 0.06 percent; in the soviets in the autonomous okrugs, 0.13 percent; in the rayon soviets, 0.12 percent; in the city soviets, 0.11 percent; in the rayon soviets within cities, 0.12 percent; in the settlement soviets, 0.17 percent; in the rural soviets, 0.19 percent.

In accordance with Article 48 of the RSFSR Law "On Elections to Local Soviets of Workers' Deputies in the RSFSR" and the corresponding articles in the laws on elections to local soviets of workers deputies in the autonomous republics, 86 ballot papers were declared spoiled.

A total of 1,147,948 deputies were elected to the local soviets in the RSFSR, including: 2,160 to the kray soviets; 13,284 to the oblast soviets; 920 to soviets in the autonomous oblasts; 1,120 to soviets in the autonomous okrugs; 132,630 to rayon soviets; 160,317 to city soviets; 85,633 to rayon soviets within cities; 113,722 to settlement soviets; and 638,162 to rural soviets.

The composition of deputies is as follows: 563,155 men, or 49.1 percent; 584,793 women, or 50.9 percent; 487,599 CPSU members and candidate members, or 42.5 percent; 660,349 nonparty people, or 57.5 percent; 560,168 workers, or 48.8 percent; 219,202 kolkhoz farmers, or 19.1 percent; 394,643 people aged under 30, or 34.4 percent; 256,576 Komsomol members, or 22.4 percent. Some 48.8 percent of the composition of deputies was renewed.

In 80 electoral districts (72 for the elections to the rural soviets, 3 for settlement soviets and 5 for rayon soviets) the candidate deputies failed to receive more than half of the electorates' votes in the corresponding electoral districts and were not elected.

The Composition of Deputies of Local

Soviets	total deputies elected	men	percentage	women	percentage	CPSU candidates and members	percentage
Krays	2.160	1.115	51,6	1.045	48,4	1.168	54,1
Oblasts	13.281	6.875	51,8	6.409	48,2	7.186	54,1
Autonomous Oblasts	920	482	52,4	438	47,6	486	52,8
Autonomous Okrugs	1.120	596	53,2	524	46,8	616	55,0
Rayons	132.630	66.843	50,4	65.787	49,6	65.660	49,5
Cities	160.317	79.369	49,5	80.948	50,5	74.366	46,4
Rayons within cities	85.633	42.501	49,6	43.132	50,4	40.462	47,3
Settlements	113.722	55.189	48,5	58.533	51,5	45.707	40,2
Rural	638.162	310.185	48,6	327.977	51,4	251.948	39,5

Soviets by Elements of the Soviets Is Characterized Thus:

nonparty people	percentage	workers	percentage	kolkhoz farmers	percentage	people younger than 30	percentage	Komsomol members	percentage
992	45,9	1.029	47,6	235	10,9	809	37,5	563	26,1
6.098	45,9	6.337	47,7	1.220	9,2	4.814	36,2	3.625	27,3
434	47,2	443	48,2	82	8,9	343	37,3	235	25,5
504	45,0	538	48,0	96	8,6	424	37,9	293	26,2
66.970	50,5	56.404	42,5	27.476	20,7	47.647	35,9	32.386	24,4
85.951	53,6	100.892	62,9	1.488	0,9	60.065	37,5	40.193	25,1
45.171	52,7	52.155	60,9	16	—	31.040	36,2	21.279	24,8
68.015	59,8	72.721	63,9	1.621	1,4	40.210	35,4	25.240	22,2
386.214	60,5	269.649	42,3	185.968	29,3	209.291	32,8	132.762	20,8



Elections were not held in 20 electoral districts because of the withdrawal of candidates.

In three electoral districts the elections were held to be invalid because of violations of the electoral law.

A second round of elections will be held in those electoral districts.

The election campaign took place everywhere in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, and socialist competition was developed broadly for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the five-year plan as a whole, and to greet in a worthy manner the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

(Dated) 1 March 1985.

Published in VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR No 10 (1.376), 7 March 1985.

Note: New elections have been held in the electoral districts in which the 24 February 1985 elections were declared invalid or in which no candidate was elected. The collection contains the figures on the deputies elected to all 1,048,051 electoral districts.

CSO: 1800/358  
9642



## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### PSKOV OBKOM CHIEF ON STRENGTHENING PEOPLE'S CONTROL GROUPS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by A. Rybakov, CPSU Pskov Obkom first secretary: "Not By Inspectors from the Sidelines"]

[Text] These days all of us are deeply impressed by the 27th CPSU Congress. Once again we have seen, with special force, our party's inherent ability to evaluate critically at complex historical turning points what has been achieved, find the only correct paths for movement ahead and organize the nation to accomplish the proposed tasks. It was not loud slogans or formal promises that determined the spirit of the congress and the documents approved by it, but realism and courage -- strengthened by strict computations and firm confidence in success.

Delegates returned home and on the very next day began their meetings with work collectives. The issues are: the increase of productivity in industrial production, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the growth of yield from fields and farms, especially outside the Chernozem region. This is understandable, since the main sphere of party activity is the economy -- the improvement of the well-being of Soviet people.

We have also to activate the human factor, to develop the masses' work initiative with all the means at our disposal, to increase the responsibility of personnel for the tasks assigned to them, to fight resolutely against any violation of party, state or labor discipline and to confirm genuinely the party's style at all levels of management and production.

In the solution to these tasks an important place belongs to the people's control organs, which, thanks to party support, have become a considerable state and social force.

Members of the people's control are not inspectors from the sidelines. They are making efforts so that exposed failings will be definitely eliminated. Such people, if necessary, will go to any lengths, but the goal will be realized.

Oblast, city and rayon committees of the CPSU and primary party organizations regard the people's control groups as their aids in battle and are constantly improving the forms and methods of directing the patrols.

Our most important concern is to strengthen the people's control committees with trained personnel -- people of initiative and principle. In recent years the staff has been renovated considerably. Thus, party obkom worker A. Yefremov was named deputy chairman of the oblast people's control committee, and Pushkinogorskiy and Novorzhevskiy rayon committees were headed by Ye. Yakovlev and O. Porechenskiy -- in the past staff officials of the raykom and rayispolkom. All the chairmen and inspectors of city and rayon people's control committees have higher education and no small amount of experience in life and production.

The system for training people's control personnel has been established. Obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries and other responsible workers of the party apparatus regularly make presentations to the patrols, orient them to the situation as it has developed and assign concrete details.

The CPSU obkom is focusing party organizations on improving the leadership of people's control organs. Only recently the obkom party bureau inspected the work of Pushkinogorskiy, Plyusskiy and Dedovichskiy raykoms and the Ostrovskiy CPSU gorkom on improving the leadership of people's control. The work of people's control groups has been examined at many plenums of party committees and sessions of the people's deputy councils. All of this, naturally, has influenced the improvement of the work of labor collectives.

But the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress require further activation of the patrols' activity. Waste, absence from work and loss of working time have not yet been overcome. Consequently, we have to further strengthen education in work collectives to bring about a thrifty, zealous attitude towards the job.

Experience shows that one of the absolute conditions for efficiency in inspection work is the united efforts of the organizations carrying out the verification. Often they still act separately, without coordination.

Once the director of the Gorodishche Sovkhoz, M. Ostroumov, complained that he was being tormented by inspections. Sometimes several inspectors would arrive and each would ask one and the same question: how is the livestock making it through the winter? They all needed certificates and reports, and they all had to be shown around. Similar complaints have been heard in other agricultural enterprises as well. And recently they were talking about this at one of the party obkom plenums.

This business had to be straightened out. A working group was created in connection with the obkom, which included representatives from the state and social organizations legally assigned for inspection. This made it possible to eliminate duplication in checking activity and to increase its efficiency.

Thus the party committee attached to the CPSU obkom and the oblast people's control committee became interested in the work of the service sphere of Loknyanskiy Rayon where many scattered complaints about this were originating. Now a system of everyday-services enterprises has been established that is convenient for the public. Positive results have been achieved in the course of verifying the distortion of accounting figures relating to the transport of national economy cargo and implementing the well-known decisions concerning the

fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. The first of these was conducted by the oblast people's control committee and MVD organs, and the second by the prosecutor's office, the epidemiology station and permanent commissions of the councils.

Raids are conducted -- organized by people's control organs and newspaper editorial boards. Incidentally, investigations into the wintering of livestock and the conservation of potatoes and vegetables for the residents of Pskov, carried out by PRAVDA together with oblast people's control committees, were discussed at the obkom party buro. Appropriate measures were taken in regard to exposed failings.

The experience of investigation coordination work accumulated by the party committee of the Pskov Heavy Arc-Welding Equipment Plant deserves attention. Only recently the party committee's commission on checking administrative activities, together with the plant's people's control group, the labor union organization and the Komsomol, carried out investigations and raids, the aim of which was to fulfill production plans and ensure contracted deliveries, utilize new capacities, introduce highly productive equipment and advanced technology and improve the quality of production output. This experience of coordinating efforts is used today in other enterprises in the oblast.

The efficiency of investigation work has noticeably improved in the village. And the facts that now fodder is being used rationally, the milk yield has increased and in many agricultural enterprises preparation is being completed for the sowing campaign of the 12th Five-Year Plan's first year are a definite contribution to the restless and demanding patrols.

As was said in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the congress, there are more than 50 million pensioners in the country, among which many have ended up with no job to do. And how many there are among them with great experience in party and council work, conscientious people of principle! They too can contribute a great deal to people's control organs. However, not all people's control committees utilize such an "active reserve"; we have not yet overcome continual reshuffling and the issuing of certification for nonstaff inspectors. I think it is time to get our house in order in this respect.

To successfully realize the decisions of the 27th congress and that outstanding step forward planned in the present five-year plan, we must effect a rapid retooling and modernization of enterprises in all sectors, steadily make our policy of economy more rigorous and conduct a resolute battle against the manifestation of bad management in order to further strengthen order, organization and discipline.

The CPSU obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations will in the future increase the effectiveness of the people's control so that the work of people's control committees, groups and posts will have more of an institutional character and so that the workers' participation in it will be an important form of developing their political maturity and learning the state approach to business.

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CSO: 1800/332

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS ON POSTCONGRESS PARTY TASKS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Apr 86 pp 1-3

[Report by P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, at the 2nd Plenum of the Central Committee of the LiSSR CP: "The Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Republic Party Organizations Following from Its Decisions"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades!

All our party, all the Soviet people are living and working under the indelible impression of the 27th CPSU Congress. This congress, which gathered at a turning point time in the life of the Soviet Land and of the contemporary world as a whole, marked a new phase in the development of the Soviet State and will go down in history as a congress of truly strategic decisions, decisions that are determining and will determine the character and rate of our progress for years and decades into the future.

The congress was conducted in a new way, not the traditional way. It had an atmosphere of Leninist party principle, high demands, and Bolshevik truth, open identification of shortcomings and omissions, optimism and unity, and a thorough analysis of the internal and external conditions of our society's development. The congress set a high moral and spiritual tone for vigorous activity by the party and for the life of the whole country.

The Political Report, presented at the congress by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, clearly and precisely defined the party's program goals, its current economic and political strategy, and the issues of refining internal party life and the style and methods of work. This report contained not only an evaluation of the past and a statement of urgent challenges, but also gave a bold, innovative look into the future.

The congress responded to the fundamental questions which life had placed before the party and society; it equipped each communist and every Soviet person with a clear vision of our upcoming tasks. It fully supported the idea of socioeconomic acceleration, which was advanced by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The idea of acceleration permeated all pre-Congress activity of the party. It was a focus of attention at the congress and was



embodied in the Political Report of the Central Committee, the new edition of the party Program and the amendments to party By-Laws, and in the document "Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the Country for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the Period Until the Year 2000." These documents were fully supported and approved by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Thus, the policy of acceleration became a strategic party policy for the long run. At the same time the congress clearly defined the ways, means, and methods of meeting this strategic challenge.

The 27th CPSU Congress outlined the integrated program for complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century. The foundations of this program were set forth in the 15 January 1986 Statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade M. S. Gorbachev. This program is truly historic in its scope and significance.

The congress showed convincingly that the party is firmly following a Leninist course. Its resolutions are the culmination of the ideas advanced by the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The resolutions of the 27th congress were greeted with unanimous approval by the party, the Soviet people, communists, and all the working people of our republic. We now see better what must be done, in what order, and what levers must be put to work. And the thing now is to carry out party policy through concrete actions and the unselfish, creative labor of communists and non-party members. We must make the innovative approach, creative exploration, concerned response to the demands of the day, and Leninist principle and demandingness which permeated the work of the 27th congress a daily norm in every sector of our work. Every communist, every working person, should clearly define their particular place in the struggle to carry out the resolutions of the congress and begin work in this noble cause with full vigor.

It is from the lofty perspective of these demands that we must now look at the situation with our own work as well, in order to outline the specific tasks, assess our capabilities objectively, and define the directions of urgent practical work.

At the 19th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party we thoroughly reviewed the tasks of socioeconomic development for the 12th Five-Year Plan. High goals were outlined which must be attained in every sector of the economy; you know what they are. Foremost among our primary tasks arising from the strategic course of the 27th CPSU Congress is putting available reserves into use as quickly as possible, above all those that do not require major expenditures but produce a quick and tangible effect. Among them are better use of production potential, making labor stimulation more effective, and improving the quality of output produced. Our chief reserve in this struggle is strengthening discipline, organization, and order and determinedly overcoming mismanagement.

We must apply the criticism given at the congress in this respect to ourselves as well. Many conversations have been held and assurances given on these matters, but in many labor collectives and in certain sectors, cities, and rayons affairs are being improved very slowly, and in some places they are stagnating.

The scientific and production potential that has been created in our republic is not being used satisfactorily. While the capital-labor ratio in the material production sphere rose 30 percent in the last five-plan, labor productivity rose only 22 percent. This led to a decrease of almost 6 percent in the output-capital ratio. We did not make a turning point in raising the technical level and quality of output. We lack a harmonious system of economic, rational use of material and fuel-energy resources.

Meeting the important new challenges demands a profound and comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechanism and of management. In addition to strengthening and refining centralized planned management of the economy the congress laid out ways to resolutely broaden the boundaries of enterprise and association independence, make them more accountable for final results, further implement cost accounting, and combine the sectorial and territorial principles of management better.

In the current five-year plan all the sectors of the economy are to be switched to new methods of economic activity and management. The success of this work will depend in large part on restructuring the activity of the economic departments, above all of the republic Gosplan and the local planning bodies. Gosplan is expected to become a genuine economic science headquarters. It should focus its efforts on long-run planning questions, insuring proportional and balanced economic development, and on planned territorial-sectorial management of scientific-technical progress. Gosplan must refuse to become involved with minor, ongoing economic questions and taking the place of the sectorial departments of the Administration of Affairs of the Council of Ministers and of the ministries and departments.

The activities of Gossnab, the Ministry of Finance, republic offices of the USSR Gosbank and Stroybank, the Central Statistical Administration, and other republic economic departments must be restructured from the standpoint of these new demands.

The ministries too must restructure their work significantly with due regard for introducing economic methods of management and broadening the rights of enterprises and associations. The ministries should turn over some of their former functions to the production collectives, free themselves from petty overseeing, and give them the opportunity to find optimal ways to solve the problems facing them by themselves.

We still have not been able to make a fundamental turning point in accelerating scientific-technical progress. The proportion of growth in labor productivity that comes from introducing new technology is declining. All of our cadres today must deeply understand that the end has come for extensive methods of economic activity; they have exhausted themselves. What is needed is not any kind of production updating, but only the most progressive equipment and technologies which make it possible to sharply increase production efficiency and the quality of output.

Nonetheless, Gosplan and certain republic ministries and departments, city and rayon party committees, and primary party organizations have become accustomed



to shortcomings and mistakes in carrying out technical refinement of production. During the last five-year plan the Kaunas Elektra Electrical Machine Plant (director is B. Yankauskas, secretary of the party organization is A. Cheychis) spent more than 15 million rubles for technical re-equipping of production. The capital-labor ratio there rose by 1.7 times, but production volume increased only 17 percent and the output-capital ratio declined by 37 percent. The Liteksas Production Association (director is Ye. Sharakauskas, secretary of the party committee is V. Urbonas) and the Nyamunas Wool Fabric Factory (director is R. Mazheykis, secretary of the party organization is A. Dobriga) of the Ministry of Light Industry spent 10 million rubles for modernization of production. At the same time production volume there declined by 11 percent and the quality and assortment of output produced did not improve significantly. Similar things are taking place at enterprises of the Ministry of Furniture and Paper Industry (minister K. Minetas), the Ministry of Building Materials Industry (minister S. Yasyunas), and the food industry of Gosagroprom (chief of the main administration is S. Dulskas). The Vilnius City committee of the party and the rayon committees should adopt measures to increase the role and responsibility of the party organizations of ministries and departments to hold them more strictly accountable for the efficiency of activities by their administrative apparatuses.

Some economic managers are expanding facilities or building new sites at a time when old shops and sections remain neglected. As a result of this, one-fourth of the work positions at republic industrial enterprises do not meet contemporary demands, and one out of three workers is engaged in manual labor. This situation is most characteristic of the Zhalgris Plant (director is Yu. Sivitskiy), the Sirius Plant (director is L. Norkus), and a number of enterprises of Ministry of Local Industry (minister is G. Simenenko).

Enterprises of the republic spent one-third more for capital repair of outdated equipment than for introduction of new equipment. This ratio must be determinedly changed. Without waiting for centralized re-equipping of production, following the example of the Vilnius Plasta and drilling tool plants, the Panevezhis Ekranas Plant, and various others, we must more develop modernization of industrial processes and manufacture of means of mechanization and automation, where possible, through the efforts of enterprises themselves. Each sector and each enterprise should have a long-range program for updating production and put it into effect persistently.

We must connect science with production in fact, not in words, and give our scientific research a more directed character. Very few scientific-technical development projects are performed on the level of the best domestic and foreign models, and some of them find no practical application whatsoever. Dispersion of scientific personnel and means to unimportant, minor topics continues to occur. For these reasons only 36 scientific-technical development projects, just over half of all the proposals made by scientists, were included in the 1986 State Plan of Economic Social Development of the LiSSR. Why have many city and rayon party committees and party organizations at scientific institutions and planning-design organizations tolerated the inefficiency of their projects and why are they not trying to change the existing situation?

Many things in the area of scientific-technical progress must be critically reviewed and revised in conformity with the resolutions of the congress. The republic Council to Promote Scientific-Technical Progress of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party (chairman is A. Brazauskas) should get to work on this immediately together with Gosplan.

The 27th party congress made the problem of output quality paramount. The situation here is unsatisfactory in our republic. All personnel must work to improve affairs at every enterprise. As we know, at six of ten enterprises inspected last year output was being produced with violations of the requirements of standards and technical specifications. The number of such enterprises in the systems of the Ministry of Furniture and Paper Industry, the Lithuanian Union of Consumer Societies, and the Ministry of Domestic Services has increased. Almost 40 percent of the bicycles produced at the Shyaulyay Varas Plant have defects, as do 10 percent of the tape recorders produced in the republic.

Some managers of associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry continue to be unprepared to march in step with the demands of the time. The leaders of the sector have pointed numerous times to the need for a fundamental updating of the fabrics being produced at the Alitus Cotton Fabric Combine. But they have not drawn the proper conclusions. Trade organizations have rejected more than 7 million meters of fabric from this combine this year. Unfortunately, this is not the only example.

All ministries and departments, associations, and enterprises must quickly restructure production to produce nothing but good-quality output that is in demand. We cannot tolerate wasting good raw and processed materials and human labor for articles that no one needs.

In the Political Report Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, "Party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations must be constantly watching questions of economy and give support to those who conserve and use rationally raw materials, electricity, and fuel." We must establish a solid system where overexpenditure of resources has disadvantages and conservation receives a tangible reward, and the system must apply in all sectors of the economy.

During the current five-year plan 60-65 percent of the increased need for fundamental material resources must be met through conservation. One of the most important directions of this work is maximum use of secondary resources. Their proportion of all material expenditures needs to be raised to 10-12 percent. But in our republic today it sometimes does not even reach three percent.

Gosplan, Gossnab, and the ministries and departments must be in charge of solving the problems of economy and resource conservation and establish a harmonious system for this work. City and rayon party committees and party and trade union organizations must take a high-principled and demanding approach to these matters.

The resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress envision raising public well-being to a qualitatively new level. The volume of resources directed to improving

the people's living conditions is to be doubled by the end of the century. Real personal income will rise 1.6-1.8 times. Public consumption funds will increase significantly.

Important steps have been outlined to straighten out labor payment and ensure that it depends strictly on the quantity and quality of labor. Already in the current five-year plan we must strive to see that the increase in pay rates for workers and employees of the sectors of material production is done primarily from and within the limits of capital earned by the enterprises themselves.

The most important thing now is to ensure intense, stable work by every production collective and fulfillment of state plans by each one of them. The plan for production and sale of industrial output as well as the plan for raising labor productivity were overfulfilled as a whole in the first quarter. The production of output rose 6.1 percent over the corresponding period of last year, while sales were up 5.7 percent and labor productivity 6 percent. Growth in labor productivity accounted for 95 percent of production growth.

But there is no reason to be complacent. A significant number of enterprises and associations did worse work in the month of March. Monthly plans for sale of output were not fulfilled by 55 industrial collectives, including 8 enterprises of the Ministry of Construction and 6 each in the Ministry of Building Materials Industry and Gosagroprom; 49 industrial collectives did not fulfill the March plan for labor productivity. The sectorial departments of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, and city and rayon party committees must thoroughly review the situation at each of these enterprises and take all steps necessary to eliminate the factors that are preventing them from normal work.

The Political Report emphasized that technical reconstruction of the national economy cannot be accomplished without a fundamental improvement in capital construction. The entire construction complex is to be raised to a new industrial and organizational level, while the investment cycle for both reconstruction and new construction must be cut in half.

The measures taken in the republic recently to improve capital construction promoted the fact that the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan were basically fulfilled. Construction workers have made a good start on the new five-year plan too. The first-quarter plan for construction and installation work was 114 percent fulfilled. Growth compared to the corresponding period of last year is nine percent.

The task of construction organizations, client ministries and departments, and party and Soviet organs now is to insure timely introduction of all capacities and to shorten the introduction times of some of them and turn them over ahead of schedule. This is a realistic task.

The construction organizations, local party and Soviet organs, and client ministries and departments must continue in the future to give considerable attention to construction of housing and other sociocultural facilities and



determinedly improve the quality of construction-installation work. Gosplan, Gosstroy, the Ministry of Construction, Gosagroprom, and the city and rayon ispolkoms must complete the transition to 2-year construction planning of these sites.

Gosagroprom, rayon party committees, and rayon executive committees must quickly finish their reorganization of the structure of management of rural construction organizations and get them working rhythmically. There are still many small brigades in construction organizations. Brigades that have been switched to cost accounting are working inefficiently. The achievements of technical progress are not being introduced well in construction and the production of efficient, especially light construction elements and materials is being incorporated too slowly. As a result of this, assignments for growth in labor productivity are not fulfilled.

The executives of the Ministry of Construction (minister is B. Sheshplaukis) have been criticized numerous times for violations of plan discipline. While plan assignments are overfulfilled by one client a significant underfulfillment is allowed by another. And the situation is not improving. This year again they are permitting lagging in the construction of municipal, education, personal service, public health, and science projects.

The congress posed the challenge of achieving a significant improvement and acceleration of design work. Technical concepts known to be outdated are still included in many designs and mistakes are made in determining the estimated cost of projects. But bureaucratism and red tape and excessive delay in design periods are especially intolerable. How can we accept the fact that the designing of a small livestock complex, polyclinic, or rural house of culture drags on for up to 3-4 years? Gosstroy (chairman is R. Sakalauskas) must put things in order here and strictly follow a uniform scientific-technical policy in construction. The department of construction and municipal services of the Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers must monitor this work more rigorously.

In the Political Report Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized that fully supplying the country with food is a challenge that must be met as quickly as possible. A decisive turning point is needed in the agrarian sector in order to have a marked improvement in food supply during the 12th Five-Year Plan. As we know, the growth rate of agricultural production is to more than double both in the country and in our republic.

To accomplish this the congress defined additional steps to raise the efficiency of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. This means changing the entire socioeconomic situation in the countryside and creating conditions for more far-reaching intensification and for guaranteed production of output.

As we know, guided by the decisions of the congress, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree which envisions steps to improve the economic mechanism of economic activity in the agro-industrial complex, significantly broaden initiative, and increase the independence and accountability of kolkhozes and sobkhozes for the results of their activity. A transition is to be made to the normative method of determining the volumes of

production and state purchase of agricultural output and the delivery of material-technical resources.

Stable annual plans for state purchases of grain are to be established for the 12th Five-Year Plan, and for other agricultural output the Union republics will only be given plans for delivery of output to USSR and republic funds, ratified by year. To give local organs a greater interest in increasing the production of food products and improving food supply to the population, meat, milk, and other products are being placed at their disposal after fulfillment of plans for delivery to centralized funds. Kolkhozes and sobkhozes can sell all above-plan output, as well as a significant part of planned output of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, through the cooperative trade system and in kolkhoz markets.

While vigorously implementing the new economic levers, we must at the same time determinedly increase the efficiency with which existing production potential is used and concentrate personnel and capital in the key sectors, where the greatest return can be gotten quickly.

This refers above all to land use. We cannot continue to tolerate a situation where the yield of grain crops and potatoes in the republic has remained essentially unchanged for the last three five-year plans, and in some rayons even shows a tendency to decline. This is under conditions where the area of improved lands has increased significantly, more mineral fertilizers are being delivered, and other factors have improved. We must once and for all achieve strict compliance with agrotechnical discipline in every field, adopt intensive technologies in crop farming in reality, not in words, use fertilizers and other resources rationally, as science demands, and resolutely eliminate mismanagement and lack of organization. All this demands raising the accountability of agricultural specialists, above all agronomists and engineers at kolkhozes and sobkhozes, requiring them to work the way real production technologists are supposed to, and making it in their interest to do so.

We cannot help returning once again to the question of raising potatoes. It has already been two years since the decree of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republic Council of Ministers ratified measures aimed at a fundamental improvement in the cultivation of this crop. But no fundamental improvement has occurred because the planned steps remained on paper only in many rayons and at many farms, and the matter was neglected. Last year the potato yield was less than 100 quintals per hectare at 122 farms. This disgraceful situation was permitted at one-third of the farms in Rokishkskiy and Shvenchenskiy Rayons and one-quarter of the farms in Ignalinskiy, Vilkavishkskiy, and Utneskiy rayons.

This can only be explained by the irresponsibility of the managers and specialists of the farms, rayon agricultural departments, and rayon party committees. We all remember how many times Alitusskiy Rayon was criticized for lagging in potato farming. But when they took a concrete, vigorous, and persistent approach to the work, the situation began to improve rapidly. In the last two years the potato yield in the rayon has almost doubled, reaching 175 quintals per hectare last year. Unfortunately, progressive know-how in our republic is still often ignored, and this is intolerable.

Further strengthening of the feed base demands equally persistent efforts. We must censure the practice of the managers of Gosagroprom and many rayons of covering up neglect and lagging in feed production at particular farms with fairly good overall indicators. There are still such farms in practically every rayon. Now, when the republic Comprehensive Feed Program has been ratified, such programs must be carefully prepared for every rayon and every farm. The starting point here should be the volumes of all types of feed required to receive the planned animal husbandry output for each year of the five-year plan. But the main thing is to organize practical fulfillment of planned measures, carefully consider all available reserves, and make full use of them.

Feed quality remains a weak point, and causes many farms to lose one-third and more of nutrients. Only one-quarter of the grass meal and chopped grain met first-grade requirements last year, while at farms in Nikshchyayskiy, Vilkavishkskiy, Ionishkskiy, Kretingskiy, and Shvenchenskiy rayons it was even below 10 percent.

One of the main tasks in feed production continues to be eliminating the protein shortage. There are reserves for this, but many farms are using them poorly. Nothing but backwardness can explain the fact, for one, that such a valuable crop as rape still has not spread and taken an appropriate place among the crops. All farms in Estonia raise it, while our scientists are still talking about whether it is a crop for us or not.

An immediate source for replenishing food resources is reducing losses of agricultural output. During the harvest many farms lose up to 5-6 quintals of grain per hectare. This is a result, in the first place, of the fact that the grain harvest goes on for a month, a month and a half, and sometimes even longer. We must resolve this problem first of all by better organization of harvest work and more productive use of combines and other harvest machinery. On the other hand, many farms still are not taking steps to increase their stock of grain combines and improve drying and storage facilities. Although orders for combines are being met without any difficulties, the farms of Akmyanskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Raseynski, and Yurbarskiy rayons to this day average only one combine per 105-115 and more hectares of grain crops. The situation is similar with drying facilities. The grain storage capacities at farms in Shakyayskiy, Shilutski, and Tauragskiy rayons were only suitable for half of the harvest needs last year. No real concern is shown for preventing grain lodging either, or for balanced and even fertilization of grain crops and introduction of high-yielding varieties with different maturity dates. There are no justifications for these shortcomings and there could not be any. Eliminating them is a paramount task of scientists and agronomists and people working in all elements of Gosagroprom.

The main challenge now is to complete preparations for spring field work quickly and eliminate shortcomings and incomplete work effectively. These problems still exist. How can we talk about intensive technologies when a significant share of the spring grain seeds at many farms in Yurbarskiy, Kløypedski, Rasenyskiy, Telshyayskiy, and Trakayskiy rayons still have not been brought up to the requirements of grade No 1? The repair of machinery, especially powerful tractors, has been permitted to fall behind in some places. Instead of



efficiently eliminating shortcomings in machinery repair, some farms in Keymeskiy, Vilkavishskiy, Trakayskiy, Anikshchyayskiy, and Ionishkskiy rayons have attempted to conceal them by means of false reports. These are intolerable cases no matter where they may occur, and they must be stopped by the sternest measures. The guilty parties should receive their just punishment.

The Goskomnefteprodukt (chairman I. Lanyauskas) and Gosagroprom (deputy chairman A. Zorskas) are delivering fuel-lubricants and mineral fertilizers unevenly to rayons and farms. Everything possible should be done to provide a solid foundation for the harvest of the first year of the five-year plan.

In the first quarter sale to the state of livestock and poultry at all categories increased by 2 percent compared with the same period of last year, while milk was up 4 percent and eggs 14 percent. However, Shilalskiy, Birzhayskiy, Kapsukskiy, Kaunasskiy, Panevezhskiy, Anikshchyayskiy, Vilkavishskiy, Turbarskiy, Kelzenskiy, Prenayskiy, Shilutskiy, Telshyayskiy, and Trakayskiy rayons permitted significant decreases in procurement of livestock and poultry. We must do everything this year to eliminate the debt incurred in the last five-year plan for sale of livestock and poultry to the state. Special efforts are required of the party organizations in Anikshchyayskiy, Rokishskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Ukmergskiy, Ignalinskiy, and a number of other rayons which remain greatly in debt to the state. Obligations for procurement of livestock and poultry should be not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled.

The situation in the dairy system also causes concern. While there has been overall growth in daily milk yields and production, these figures were down compared to last year at 320 farms. Decreases in daily milk yield were permitted for gross figures for the farms of Birzhayskiy, Shakyayskiy, and Raseyneskiy rayons. This is evidence that proper procedures are still far from being established at all livestock units and effective monitoring of their work is lacking.

As livestock productivity grows breeding work and improving herd reproduction, especially for cattle, becomes more and more important. In the last two years the productivity of the dairy herd at farms in the Alitusskiy Rayon rose by 626 kilograms, reaching 3,526 kilograms of milk per cow last year. This was accomplished by persistent, planned work to improve the milk herd. And what prevents organizing the work in this way in every rayon, at all the farms of the republic? Specific plans of breeding work must be developed at every farm and carried out with persistence. Gosagroprom (deputy chairman V. Stankyavichus) should more actively disseminate new methods of improving the productive qualities of livestock such as "Holsteinization" of the black-spotted livestock and others and to move quickly from experimentation at leading farms to broad application of developments in all sectors.

The resolutions of the congress envision a significant enlargement of the role of cost accounting. This means constructing the activity of kolkhozes, sobkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises on the principle of paying for themselves. The challenge has been posed of switching all kolkhozes, sobkholzes, and processing and other enterprises of Gosagroprom to the conditions of contracting and cost accounting.

In light of this very important principle we must continue with redoubled energy and persistence the work already begun to introduce cost accounting at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Unfortunately, the cost accounting brigade is coming in very slowly, running up against the backwardness and conservatism of many farm managers and their lack of desire to turn away from the usual methods of work, to leave the beaten track. At the same time, the managers of rayon agricultural departments and employees of the former Ministry of Agriculture and Institute of Agricultural Economics have limited themselves to the formal side of matters. As a result, at some farms the cost accounting brigade exists only on paper. A graphic example of this is the situation in Kupishkiy Rayon whose leaders reported to organs of the Central Statistical Administration that the cost accounting contract had been introduced almost completely at all farms. In fact it turned out that most of the kolkhozes had done nothing more than concluding contracts with production subdivisions. Matters did not go beyond that point. This is nothing more than compromising this important work, Comrade S. Tamoshyunas. The situation is similar at many farms in Silalskiy Rayon as well. And even in Prenayskiy Rayon, whose RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] executives love to brag about success in this matter, the cost accounting contract today has only become effective at a few farms.

These shortcomings must be eliminated immediately. And there is no question that things will go better if not only rank-and-file working people but also brigade managers, agricultural specialists, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers are put under contract wage payment conditions.

Successful performance of the resolutions of the congress in the field of agriculture will depend decisively on the initiative and enterprise of executives and all working people. The conditions of economic activity in the countryside are changing radically. This demands a real change in the style and methods of leadership from the newly formed republic Gosagroprom and the rayon agro-industrial associations. They must avoid unnecessary interference in the production activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and not engage in petty overseeing and bureaucratic administration. The main task of people working at these organs is to create favorable economic and material-technical conditions for normal farm activity. They should do everything possible so farm managers and specialists can go about their work calmly; they must give them, above all the economically weak farms, practical, skilled help in this.

In this connection, the role and place of RAPO employees and their style and method of work demand special attention from the department of agriculture and food industry of the Central Committee and from local party organs. We must move more rapidly to straighten out the activity of party organizations and all levels of management organs of the agro-industrial complex and direct their efforts to strengthening cooperation and raising the efficiency of the activity of all their subdivisions.

The political line of the 27th CPSU Congress opens up exceptionally favorable opportunities for a fundamental improvement in ideological indoctrination work. The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee and other congress documents represent a rich theoretical and practical treasure. And the best thing now is to take their content, innovative ideas, and the constructive and business-like

spirit of the congress to the broad masses of working people, to every person. This is a protracted and extremely important challenge, and we must get underway immediately.

Special attention should be devoted to improving work with ideological cadres and increasing the return from their activity. The main tasks of ideological workers are to reorient themselves to a business-like footing, to permeate the social life of each labor collective down to the very smallest with profound ideological content, and to step up individual indoctrination work with people. At the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and in the city and rayon party committees we must hold all categories of ideological cadres more accountable for the contribution each of them makes to real changes in the consciousness and behavior of working people.

Ideological-theoretical work demands a substantial improvement. The social sciences should not only rely on practice, but also return to it with serious philosophical generalizations substantiated by economic and social forecasts. We have a real complaint against economic scientists. There are three scientific research institutes with economic specializations in the republic as well as six economic faculties at Vuzes, and a number of departments of political economy. But their scientific efforts are poorly coordinated and do not produce the proper effect. The department of science and educational institutions of the Central Committee together with Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must ensure a radical improvement in the quality of research being conducted in this area.

The 27th party congress devoted special attention to increasing the role of the mass information and propaganda media. The scale and novelty of the work to be done are such that they require a fundamental restructuring of the thinking of everyone, from the rank-and-file worker to the minister, and an overall improvement in the style of work. We must be even more determined in the struggle against the habit of certain working people to think and act according to outdated models, against formalism, backwardness, and conservatism in all their manifestations, and we must instill all cadres with a desire and ability to work in the new way. The party is confident, M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, that the press will work vigorously and thoroughly in this direction. All its activity should be subordinated to the idea of acceleration. We must admit that our periodicals, including the leading party newspaper TIYESA and a number of broadcasts by republic television and radio still are not making good use of their potential as instruments of publicity ["glasnost"] and revelation of shortcomings and negative phenomena. More political acuity and principle, a business-like approach, and persistence in overcoming any shortcomings -- these are the principles that must guide all collectives of the mass information media at all times without fail.

Party, Soviet, and public organizations are obligated to step up work to indoctrinate working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, to intensify their political vigilance, and to wage an even more persistent struggle against bourgeois ideology and morality, anti-Soviet provocations and ideological sabotage by imperialism, and attempts to use religion for antisocialist purposes. We have adopted numerous decrees on questions of



counterpropaganda. But in Klaypeda, in certain other cities and rayons, and in many labor collectives and educational institutions little attention is being given to individual work and overcoming extreme religious attitudes; Komsomol organizations participate very little in counterpropaganda activity, especially atheistic indoctrination of young people.

Not all city and rayon party committees are ensuring proper party management of the struggle against violators of the law. Significant shortcomings in the work of law enforcement agencies -- the procurator's office, the militia, and the courts -- have not been eliminated.

The fight against drunkenness still has not taken on the necessary scope and seriousness. Many measures being conducted in Mazheykskiy, Tauragskiy, Shvenchenskiy, and certain other rayons are ineffective. The initiative of the Pyargale Kolkhoz in Plungeskiy Rayon to develop a movement for high sophistication and a sober life is not being supported well.

It is especially important to ensure that there are proper conditions for meaningful use of working people's free time everywhere. We have spoken of this more than once. But the proper concern and persistence is still not being shown in strengthening the material base for leisure time, culture, and sports and using these physical facilities better for meaningful recreation of working people, especially young people. The Ministry of Culture, other ideological departments, and the executive committees of Soviets of People's Deputies should correct this situation immediately. Persons employed in public education face real and important challenges. At the 19th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party we talked in detail about how the school reform is being carried out in the republic. It is especially important now to fundamentally restructure the work of all elements of public education organs and create the necessary conditions everywhere for organizing labor training, indoctrination, and vocational guidance for student use. The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party will be examining the question of work with teacher personnel in the republic in the near future.

People working in literature and the arts face important new challenges. In recent times work to establish a business-like, culturally mature atmosphere and to raise the level of organization and mutual demandingness has relaxed in the Union of Cinematographers, Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography], and the Lithuanian Film Studio. The other creative collectives also have considerable reserves for improving their work. The department of culture of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party should look more closely at the work of the party organizations of the creative unions and societies and exercise a more effective influence toward increasing the social activism and ideological solidarity of their employees.

The congress emphasized that the scale and novelty of the upcoming tasks make new, exceptionally great demands for the organizational activity of the party and all its elements, demands related to their style of work, work methods, and character of work. These demands, as Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, are to concentrate on practical organization of work and placement and indoctrination of cadres and party activists and to look at all of our activity with a fresh party viewpoint -- at all levels, in all echelons.

The essential feature of the restructuring of party work is that each party organization must fight actively to carry out the line of the April Plenum and maintain an atmosphere of constant searching and renovation of forms and methods of their activity.

First of all, the challenge of increasing the role of primary party organizations by every means is rising up to its full dimension. We have many examples of primary party organizations which are truly the nucleus and soul of labor collectives and set the tone for all their life and activity. Unfortunately, they do not yet play such a role in many collectives; they become accustomed to the existing situation and do not exert a mobilizing influence.

We must persistently implement an atmosphere of high principle in party organizations and teach communists to call things by their real names, to criticize forthrightly regardless of the person, and to take a self-critical attitude.

This requires a determined change in the essence and methods of managing primary party organizations. It is intolerable for them to be overloaded with orders from above and for workers from city and rayon committees to get merely formal implementation of these orders through preorganized, orchestrated party meetings. Some of them have become accustomed to judging the level of work by party organizations according to written reports and have taught many secretaries of party organizations the paper-oriented style of work. In general, we must wage an implacable struggle against formalism, over-organization, and self-reports and put an end to these bureaucratic distortions of organizational and political work.

In light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress the task of improving the style and methods of work of city and rayon party committees becomes especially pressing.

One of the congress's principal demands is that every party committee and every party organization establish an atmosphere in which a creative, practical approach is taken to work, an atmosphere of high party principle and self-criticism, of constant searching for new, effective solutions to socioeconomic, scientific-technical, and ideological-indoctrination problems.

We must admit frankly today that these are precisely the features in the activity of some of our party committees that are still weak; their leaders tolerate stagnation in the socioeconomic development of rayons and backwardness at some enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

In this connection, we should return first of all to the situation in Shilalskiy Rayon. The negative tendencies in the development of agriculture in that rayon did not show themselves today nor yesterday. The leaders of the rayon have been criticized for this a number of times. But they have not drawn the proper conclusions. In the last five-year plan the sale of livestock and poultry to the state in the rayon declined 16 percent compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan, while sale of milk was down 2 percent and potatoes -- 26 percent. The average milk yield per cow dropped 128 kilograms. The profitability of production last year was down compared to 1984. The

situation continues to grow worse this year as well. Sale of livestock and poultry to the state in the first quarter was 19 percent below the same period of last year. It is the only rayon that did not fulfill its first-quarter plan. A significant reduction in the number of hogs has been permitted, and fewer sows were bred than last year. They are plainly heading for failure in the full year's plan. The main reason is that there is no consistency and determination in the actions of the rayon party committee, personnel work is done poorly, and instead of highly principled demands of personnel they attempt to use persuasion. Performance of decisions made by the rayon committee is poorly monitored, as is the situation in the local areas in general. Steps are not being taken to increase the role of the primary party organizations. The Byuro of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party gave strict party reprimands to P. Povilaytis, first secretary of the Shilalskiy Rayon party committee, A. Gulekas, chairman of the rayon executive committee, and A. Shpukas, chairman of the RAPO. We must warn them today that if they do not achieve a turning point for the better in the near future, stricter conclusions will be drawn with respect to them.

We must also speak directly about the shortcomings in the work of a number of other rayon party committees. An attraction for outdated methods of work, a superficial approach, haste and mistakes in evaluating and promoting personnel, and attempts to cover up shortcomings with averaged indicators and evade criticism are seen in the activity of the Kayshyadorskiy Rayon party committee. The Anikshchyayskiy, Uxmergskiy, and certain other rayon party committees show tolerance for poor, uninspired work by personnel and passivity in primary party organizations.

All city and rayon party committees are obligated to bring all their work into line with the demands of the 27th congress.

In light of the demands of the 27th congress and the strategic line outlined by it, it becomes especially important to improve personnel work, the selection, indoctrination, and placement of personnel, by every means. It is very important to thoroughly study and know their political, work, and moral traits and consider them carefully when promoting to any executive position. In this connection we cannot help returning once again to the question of work with reserve personnel. Many city and rayon party committees, and even the department of party organizational work of the Central Committee, continue to underestimate this sector of personnel work. This was encountered once again during the last report-election campaign when a large number of party workers had to be promoted from outside the reserves.

The main criterion for evaluation of work by personnel today is their ability to reorient themselves in the spirit of the fundamental demands of the April 1985 Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th party congress energetically, without vacillation. We should recall the words of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev once again, that "those who are not inclined to reorient themselves, and even more those who retard the solution to new problems, should simply get out of the road and not block our way. We cannot put the interests of an individual above the interests of the entire society."



The center of gravity in organizational work must be moved determinedly to the local areas, right to the party organizations and labor collectives. The number of written decisions and various types of means must be reduced. Last year Ionishkskiy, Radzilishkskiy, Trakayskiy, Kupishkskiy, and Moletskiy rayon party committees adopted between 59 and 73 full decrees apiece. It is hard to understand how such a mass of documents could be monitored. The 27th congress posed the task of revising the nature of monitoring work. Of course it is important to carry out plans at the right time. But primary attention should be directed to the essential features of the questions being monitored, to the quality of performance. We cannot continue to permit a situation where monitoring is done primarily from offices, with the help of written reports and communiques.

We should make special mention of allout development of criticism and self-criticism and the struggle against formalism, embellishing situations, and self-reports. It is no secret that many economic managers and party workers, including secretaries of party committees, have developed the habit of cutting corners, or at least smoothing them out. This must be stopped once and for all. We will be absolutely strict with those workers who in words are fighting for reorientation, but think and act according to obsolete models, avoid criticism and self-criticism, and react over-sensitively to remarks addressed to them. And any attempts to suppress healthy criticism or persecute those who present it will be stopped very firmly. "In the party there is not and should not be an organization that is unmonitored," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized. "There are no leaders who are closed to criticism and shielded from party responsibility, nor should there be."

The 27th congress took a firm stand against mixing the functions of party committees with the functions of state, public, and economic bodies. It was clearly emphasized that the party exercises political leadership, determines the general outlook, formulates the main challenges in the socioeconomic and nonmaterial spheres of life, and engages in personnel selection and placement and general monitoring. But when it comes to ways and methods of solving specific economic and sociocultural problems, this is the work of the Soviet organs, management organs, labor collectives, and administrative personnel.

We must say that many party committees and some sectorial departments of the Central Committee, instead of demanding that Soviet and economic organs do their job, take over their functions. It has been calculated that the sectorial departments of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party have received an average of more than 500 letters and telegrams a year recently asking for help in solving problems of material-technical supply.

Some party committees monitor the work of executive committees poorly. A few secretaries of city and rayon party committees who are members of executive committees rarely take part in their meetings. These shortcomings must be eliminated.

We must increase initiative and accountability of the trade unions and Komsomol in their spheres of activity. Guided by the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee, many party committees improved their management of

the activities of Komsomol organizations to some degree. But overall this decree has not been carried out satisfactorily. The party nucleus in the Komsomol aktiv is not being strengthened as it should be, too-frequent replacement of Komsomol personnel is permitted in some places, and executive party and Soviet workers still rarely take part in Komsomol meetings and other youth activities. This applies above all to the Klaypeda city party committee and the Pakruoyskiy, Shakyayskiy, Kaunesskiy, and certain other rayon party committees. The Central Committee and city and rayon committees of the Komsomol are moving slowly to restructure the style and methods of their work. The department of party organizational work of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party must intensify its monitoring of performance of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the corresponding resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party on improving management of the Komsomol.

Comrades! Our paramount task today is to carry the essence and spirit of the decisions of the congress to every party organization, every communist, and every person and to organize precise, unconditional fulfillment of them. For this purpose, during the month of April the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks that follow from its decisions must be discussed in all primary party organizations, in Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and in labor collectives. All party committees and organizations must work out concrete steps to fulfill the decisions of the congress and their planned assignments for the year and the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole and to improve organizational and political work and the style and methods used to manage the economy, social development, and communist indoctrination.

The 27th CPSU Congress inspired communists and all working people of the republic to unselfish labor on behalf of the flourishing of our Homeland, on behalf of a happy future. And we have no greater concern today than to carry out the the party's great plans as quickly as possible.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

**BELORUSSIA HOLDS OBKOM PARTY PLENUMS**

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 p 1

[BELTA article: "In the Belorussian CP Obkom Plenums: The Energy of Deeds for the Party's Plans"]

[Text] The results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of party organizations stemming from its decisions have been discussed at the Belorussian CP obkom plenums held on 22 March. The organizational and political measures of oblast party committees have been established.

/Brest./ [in boldface] A positive start has been made by the collectives of the oblast's industrial enterprises in the new five-year plan. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the volume of industrial production in January and February has increased by more than ten-fold, and labor productivity has grown by nine percent.

In comparison with designed capacity, the output at the Brest Stocking Combine has increased 1.8-fold. This was achieved on account of intensive factors--the reconstruction and technical reequipping of the shops. Two-thirds of the equipment has been modernized with small capital outlays without stopping production, and more than 1,200 modern machines and units have been installed and put into operation.

Party obkom First Secretary Ye. Ye. Sokolov, who gave the report, and those who spoke noted that the problem of increasing production volumes through a growth of labor productivity still remains acute. During the first two months almost 86 percent of the increase of industrial production was secured due to this factor; however, this is lower than the obligations undertaken. There are still many instances when they attempt to build up production basically at the expense of new capital construction, while not even having a clear perspective. Thus, a production block with an area of 16,500 square meters has been built at the Brest Commercial Machine Tool Building Plant. Equipment for the

production of industrial refrigerators has already been partially installed there. However, it already became clear during the construction that the same output will be produced in Saratov. And now the plant's capacities must be respecialized and additional funds are needed. The enormous labor has been expended for nothing. It was noted at the plenum that although the union ministry bears the primary responsibility for this miscalculation, the plant's director, M. K. Michelev, who had temporized, saying they will build it and it will be prominent there, was unequal to the occasion....

It was emphasized that the proportion of workers engaged in manual labor in the oblast's enterprises is still not large, especially in the Pinsk Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Plant, the Kobrinsk Construction Materials Combine, and in several other enterprises.

Much attention was given at the plenum to the problems of raising the quality of output, observing a system of thrift and economy, and **introducing progressive equipment**, including in agriculture. Reserves were cited, the use of which will make it possible for the oblast's kolkkhozes and sovkhozes to reach the volumes of purchases established by the Food Program for the end of the five-year plan--for milk already this year and for meat next year.

N. I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

At the meeting of an aktiv which was held on the same day, N. I. Dementey awarded the oblast the Challenge Red Banners of the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU for success in increasing the production and purchases of long-stemmed flax and for raising the efficiency of the use of equipment in 1985.

/Vitebsk./ [in boldface] Not to be content with what has been achieved, to promptly find ways of solving urgent problems, and to uncompromisingly assess the reasons for the difficulties and shortcomings which have been accumulated--the participants of the plenum conducted a basic discussion from such positions. It was noted that order and organization in production and concern about raising its efficiency have still not become the rule in local areas. The technical reequipment of enterprises and the introduction of achievements of scientific and technical progress are being conducted slowly.

For example, the development of automated control equipment for the processes of burning fuel is being drowned in the current of wars of words in the Novopolotsknefteorgsintez Production Association and the Lukomlskoy State District Power



Station. A knitting machine developed by scientists of the Vitebsk Technological Institute, which does not have foreign analogues, will not be able to make its way into shops for a good ten years. The Orsha Special Design Buro of Sewing Equipment has planned the revision and manufacturing of test models for two years and twice has brought it to naught.

It was noted at the plenum that supply discipline is still weak. Indeed, 13 percent of the oblast's labor collectives systematically do not fulfill contract obligations.

These and other facts presented in the report of party obkom First Secretary V. V. Grigoryev and in speeches confirm the need for the mobilization of the reserves present in each workplace. And first of all those of them, which, not requiring additional expenditures, provide an appreciable yield, should "begin to work." It was indicated that it is necessary to approach an organization of production, to more actively develop the brigade contract, and to use material resources and monetary funds more rationally, while at the same time not forgetting the human factor.

An overall program for the mechanization and automation of manual labor should help solve large-scale problems to a considerable degree. No less than 35,000 workers of industrial (Vitebshchina) feel a need for it. But what is in the plans? By 1990 it is planned to reduce the proportion of manual labor by only some 20 percent and to free 5,000 persons instead of the needed 10,000. This is an obvious discrepancy with objective needs.

The state of affairs in all branches was analyzed, resources have been revealed, and practical paths for the intensification of agriculture, capital construction, land reclamation, the production of consumer goods and the further development of service spheres have been planned. The tasks for indoctrinating people were defined concretely.

S. V. Zasukhin, deputy chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the plenum. A. T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, participated in its work.

/Grodno./ [in boldface] In recent years the volume of industrial production in the oblast has grown. The branches which determine scientific and technical progress are being developed at fast rates. The qualitative indicators of output being produced are increasing.

At the same time the person who gave the report, party obkom First Secretary L. G. Kletskov, and those who spoke at the plenum noted that the average annual growth rates of production volumes, and especially of labor productivity, have begun to decline. This is primarily due to the irresponsible attitude of individual managers towards the development and realization of the plans, and to the underestimation of such an important factor of acceleration as the reconstruction and technical reequipping of operating enterprises and capacities.

The managers of the Grodno Tekhosnastka Production Association, Volkovysk Foundry Equipment Plant, Novogrudok Metal Working Production Association and a number of other enterprises were severely criticized at the plenum for an extremely low shift index of the operation of equipment, and because special machines, (numerical control machines) and other expensive equipment are often used inefficiently. The certification and rationalization of workplaces is essentially conducted perfunctorily in a number of places.

Far from all reserves have been exhausted in agriculture. The actuation of them and an overall solution of the problems of the intensification of farming and of stock rearing will make it possible for rural workers of Prinemanye to produce in effect the following harvest by 1990: 33-35 centners of grains and peas per hectare, 220-250 centners of potatoes per hectare and 360-400 centners of sugar beets per hectare, and to raise the milk yield per cow to up to 4,000 kilograms.

The plenum participants analyzed the state of organizational and political-indoctrinational work in labor collectives and spoke about the need for a drastic break, as demanded by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, in the economic thinking of cadres, and for an energetic search for ways and methods of accelerating the socio-economic development of the oblast's cities and rayons. A number of party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations were subjected to criticism for formalism, excessive submission to regulations, and the absence of an objective evaluation of results achieved.

Yu. M. Khusainov, first deputy chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex BSSR, spoke at the plenum.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK BURO FAULTS TURSUNZADE CITY'S ALCOHOLISM EFFORTS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 28 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its regularly scheduled meeting the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro discussed questions concerning the work of the Tursunzade party gorkom on fulfillment of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee regarding measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. It was noted that the party gorkom is conducting organizational and political work in the labor collectives and in residential areas on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The activities of the local party, trade union and komsomol organizations and health care organs have been stirred up in the struggle with this socially dangerous evil. These questions are constantly being discussed in the ispolkoms of the local soviets. The forms for the organization of healthy leisure time for the populace are being improved, in the majority of labor collectives there has been a noticeable improvement in the moral and psychological situation and the labor and social activeness of the people has been increased.

At the same time it was emphasized at the meeting that the party gorkom has not completely reorganized its own activities in light of party requirements and has not established everywhere the condition of a high degree of exactingness towards people who abuse alcoholic drinks. This work frequently has a general nature and does not address several important questions on protecting the lives and way of life of the workers. There is no provision for coordination of the efforts of the party, soviet, trade union, komsomol, economic and health care organs and there has been a minimization of the personal responsibility of the management of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The ispolkoms of the city and kishlak [village] soviets are not acting sufficiently actively and purposefully. There is a lack of the necessary persistence in increasing the output of consumer goods, in expanding the everyday services and in increasing cultural services to the populace.

The Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro, having noted the inadequate work of the Tursunzade party gorkom, obligated it to eliminate existing deficiencies, to provide and implement in each labor collective specific measures for the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism and to coordinate this work closely with the improving of the state of affairs in production, with the increasing of labor production and with the strengthening of discipline, order and organization.

Emphasis was placed on the necessity of enhancing in every possible way the role of the local party, trade union and komsomol organizations, of the labor collectives and of every communist in the struggle for strengthening a healthy way of living.

The ispolkoms of the city and kishlak soviets were directed to make more complete use of local means for increasing the production of consumer goods and non-alcoholic drinks and for expanding their trade. It was suggested to the Tajikistan Trade Unions Council, to the republic's Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agro-Industrial Affairs] and to the corresponding ministries and departments that they aid enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the development of a material base of cultural and sports institutions, in the establishment of bases for the workers mass relaxation and in providing them with the necessary inventory and equipment.

The Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro approved measures for the introduction into the Dushanbe department of the Central Asian Railroad of the experience of the party organizations and labor collectives of the Belorussian Railroad on acceleration of the labor productivity growth rate. The party, trade union and komsomol organizations and the executive managers of transportation enterprises were directed to intensify the educational work on establishing in the labor collectives an atmosphere of creative activity and initiatives in finding and placing into operation production reserves, in incorporating progressive labor methods and in expanding more broadly socialist competition to ensure timely and qualitative transportation of national economic shipments.

The Central Committee Buro summed up the results of the republic's socialist competition of the settlement and kishlak soviets for 1985 and the suitable greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

A resolution was adopted on the conduct of the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Abdulkasim (Latukhi). The Central Committee Buro confirmed the make-up of the republic's organizing committee for the preparations for and celebration of the jubilee of the poet and directed it to develop and implement the corresponding measures.

At the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro's meeting a number of other questions on the republic's social and economic development were also discussed.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK BURO CONSIDERS REPUBLIC'S SOCIAL, CULTURAL NEEDS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 4 Apr 86 p1

[Unattributed article: "In the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its regularly scheduled meeting the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro discussed the question concerning the conducting of the communist subbotnik associated with the 116th Anniversary of the Birth of V. I. Lenin. It was noted that the patriotic initiative of Moscow's leading enterprises on conducting a communist subbotnik on 19 Apr 86 received general approval and widespread support in all the republic's labor collectives. Everywhere there were meetings and workers gatherings at which the workers expressed resolve to work on the labor holiday with the greatest efficiency. Specific limits have been defined in each labor collective for the day of the subbotnik.

The Central Committee Buro approved the initiative of the republic's labor collectives which supported the patriotic initiative of the Muscovites. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were directed to conduct the necessary organizational and mass political work on expansion of the Muscovites' initiative and to establish the necessary conditions for highly productive labor.

At the Buro's meeting the question about the pressing problems of accelerating the development of the material base of the republic's social and cultural sphere was discussed. The attention of party, soviet and economic organs and social organizations has been turned towards the lagging behind of the social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas. At the same time, the local soviets' ispolkoms, the trade union and komsomol committees, the public education, healthcare, cultural and sports organs are still not fully using the existing material base in the educational work and in the organization of healthy leisure time activities for the populace. Slowly the volume of construction of social, cultural and everyday service projects is growing, thanks to the resources of the enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, including by means of cooperative-type organization of these resources and on a proportional basis. The time frames for construction of several projects are being unjustifiably dragged out and there are a number of other deficiencies.

At the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro's meeting several other questions concerning the economic, social and cultural development of the republic were discussed.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USMANKHODZHAYEV EXAMINES UZBEK ECONOMY, STRESSES CADRE WORK

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 1, Jan 86 (signed to press 24 Dec 85) pp 28-33

[Article by I. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan: "With Party Concern for Better Utilization of Production Reserves"]

[Excerpts] These problems, frankly speaking, are not easy ones. The fact is that not all of our cadres have as yet renounced inertia, old schemes, and adherence to extensive methods of managing the economy. Furthermore, not everyone has been psychologically ready to work under the new conditions. The republic party organization is overcoming such a frame of mind. It corrects personnel who permit defects at work and releases those who are unable to get rid of the old bag of notions on operating the economy and who make serious mistakes in their activities.

Thus during the 9th Five-Year Plan, the average annual growth rate of industrial production in the republic was 8.6 percent, during the 10th Five-Year--4.9 percent and for the 4 years of the past 11th Five-Year Plan--4.2 percent. At the same time, fixed production capital grew by 40 percent solely in the years of the last 5-year plan. Production growth, despite considerable capital investment, was basically attained through extensive factors, that is, through bringing in of additional material and labor resources. The intensive route of development was practically ignored. It is enough to say that many associations and enterprises did not fulfill plans for introduction of new equipment, advanced technology and curtailment of manual labor. This principally applies to enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of Furniture Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials, the agroindustrial complex and other sectors of the republic's economy. I will say further that half of all enterprises in general have not introduced new equipment and advanced technology and that at 300 industrial enterprises 6,600 persons were employed above plan.

Some economic managers instead of analyzing the causes of poor work have taken the route of hiding defects, of deception and deceit of the state. Due to this, bribery, servility, bootlicking and other antisocial displays have become prevalent. Unfortunately, some party committees and primary organizations have also not been fully in charge of the situation. Not having

penetrated into the nature of economic problems, they did not sound an alarm. Remaining silent they agreed to or even were indulgent toward negative phenomena in economic practice.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan held in June 1984 soberly and realistically assessed the state of affairs in the economic, social and public political life of the republic, strictly analyzed the work of party, soviet, state and economic organs and outlined major measures for overcoming negative tendencies in the development of the economy. First of all, an uncompromising struggle was declared against antisocial manifestations, especially official crimes, bribery and other facts not characteristic of the socialist way of life. Under the direct supervision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, party committees and primary organizations launched an effective struggle against negative phenomena and are implementing measures for strengthening party and state discipline and improving cadre work. In the course of implementation of the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, honest personnel, devoted to the party, came to head party, soviet and economic organs. Of 65 party obkom secretaries, 40 were replaced, including 9 first secretaries. More than 260 party gorkom and raykom secretaries were reelected. One-third of oblispolkom chairmen and their deputies and of city and rayon ispolkom chairmen were replaced.

Serious cadre changes were carried out in republic ministries, state committees and departments. Ninety new personnel were promoted to leadership. Special attention was paid to strengthening tested, principled people of law-enforcement organs. For thefts of socialist property, bribery and deceit, hundreds of managers of different rank were brought to criminal accountability and convicted. The purpose of all these measures was not only to get rid of compromised people and accretions of the past, to restore social justice that had been violated in a number of places, and to improve the situation, but also to bring in fresh, cleansing life, to achieve an improvement of affairs in all sectors of production and public life, and to ensure the implementation of bold and energetic solutions.

Let us be objective. Difficulties still exist. They have not been overcome. Analysis shows that the return on each ruble of fixed capital is going down. A number of new and even existing production facilities have been unable for a long time to attain projected indicators.

Thus during the 11th Five-Year Plan, 1.5 billion rubles of state capital investment went into Dzhizak Oblast, 30 enterprises were built and 40,000 hectares of new irrigated land went into operation. The oblast's farms, as they say, got everything in full. What has been the return? In 4 years of the just completed 5-year plan, the volume of industrial production in the oblast increased only 16 percent instead of the planned 48 percent. Labor productivity dropped 20 percent and yield on capital--twofold. Gross agricultural production and yield of cotton and other agricultural crops were reduced. Their production cost is growing. The reason for this situation is that the Dzhizak Party Obkom is poorly dealing with changing over the economy to intensification and is not seeing to it that all sectors adopt responsibility, efficiency and order.

Or another example. The republic at one time began a good undertaking by embarking on the construction of light-industry enterprises in densely populated rural localities. This measure in its conception should have improved the use of manpower resources. Sixty-six affiliates of enterprises were built. Approximately 400 million rubles were spent on this objective. However, the expected return was not obtained. Beruni, Turtkul and Khodzheyli spinning and weaving factories, which were started up in 1982, are operating at 30-40 percent of their capacity, while affiliates of combines in Besharyk, Chinabad and Yakkabag have even lower loads.

Responsibility for the situation belongs to the republic's Ministry of Light Industry together with oblast party committees and party gorkoms and raykoms on whose territories these enterprises are located. Party and economic organs have not displayed the necessary concern for training and retraining of personnel nor for the creation of proper conditions for workers' labor and mode of life. Unfortunately, such examples are also to be found in other sectors of the economy.

Not all party committees have succeeded in achieving significant changes in work relating to management of the economy. As usual the republic's Central Committee receives a large quantity of documents on economic questions. Party-apparatus personnel, instead of strengthening control over the work of state and economic organs, instead of eradicating dependence and playing close to the vest, replace managers and usurp administrative and managerial functions.

What is being done to rectify the matter, to eliminate such cases in the future? In accordance with the decisions of the plenum of the republic's Communist Party, ministries, departments, associations and enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses have worked out measures for full use of production capacities and are daily monitoring their fulfillment.

Production collectives have been given scientifically based plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan that are balanced for all technical and economic indicators and take into consideration the fullest possible use of production capacities, capital investment and manpower resources. Labor collectives are involved on a large scale in development of plans.

In launching the struggle for effective management, the Central Committee of Uzbekistan concentrates the efforts of party committees and primary organizations on profound changes in party work. This work, it was pointed out at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, deals with the decisive factor in all changes--the human factor. Hence its chief focus today is on achieving by all possible measures a change in the minds and inclinations of cadres from top to bottom, concentrating their attention on the most important thing--scientific and technical progress.

Party committees and primary organizations have sharply increased activities in implementation of the cadre policy. Everywhere lagging subdivisions and enterprises have been buttressed with politically mature, competent and tested



cadres. Their responsibility has been increased for the state of affairs in all sectors of economic and social development and education of workers.

Qualitative changes have occurred and are occurring in the style of party guidance of the economy. Party committees and primary organizations are directing economic managers and specialists to adopt new methods of management and to create and introduce an integrated system of production management ensuring better use of the created production potential and manpower resources.

A good example in this regard was shown by the party organization of Chirchik Transformer Plant, which is heading the struggle for renovation and modernization of equipment, certification and rationalization of jobs, and introduction of progressive forms of labor and production organization. A most important principle--broad participation of workers in management of public and production affairs--has found practical embodiment in the labor collective. Here it has become a rule to discuss plan targets in subordinate production collectives--brigades, shifts, and shops. On the recommendation of the party committee, the plant's management created a well-balanced system of managing the accelerated introduction of innovations. Its basis is the annually compiled special-goal program plans.

Primary party organizations have started to employ more fully their right of control over the activities of management and more strictly to make managers responsible for inertia, unwillingness to work creatively, and for the adoption of wrong decisions, and they are developing criticism and self-criticism. At the present time, as a rule, head personnel are reprimanded only after discussion at primary party organizations. Increasing the responsibility of cadres for better utilization of production capacities and manpower resources is aided by reports of communists at party meetings and at labor collectives as well as preliminary discussion here of candidates marked for promotion.

In the solution of problems of party management of the economy and improvement of the use of production capital and labor resources, an important role belongs to oblast, city, and rayon party committees. The Namangan Party Obkom, for example, devotes a great deal of attention in its work to party control and verification of performance of adopted decisions. The obkom, relying on gorkoms, raykoms and primary organizations, is doing a great deal of work on mobilizing labor collectives, especially in machine building, and effective use of production capacities--machines, equipment, and means of transport.

The adopted measures have had a positive effect on the results of economic activity. The oblast's enterprises and associations are fulfilling plans for all technical and economic indicators. The adopted commitments for above-plan growth of labor productivity and reduction of production cost are being successfully realized here.

Of course, each step aimed at raising production and labor efficiency requires great efforts and intensive work of the party organization and labor collectives. After all, we simply can no longer afford to work indifferently

or without intensity. In this regard, many party committees and primary organizations have displayed good initiative, taking control over the forming of ambitious goals for the 12th Five-Year Plan. The search is going on everywhere for internal reserves, with special attention being paid to the full use of manpower, material, and financial resources. And the important thing is that the search for reserves began among the workers, brigades, shifts, sectors, and shops. Plans were thus formed for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The Volga Association for Production of Passenger Automobiles (AvtoVAZ) has been a landmark for labor collectives. Counterplans and strenuous socialist commitments developed by many collectives exceed control targets for the 12th Five-Year Plan set by ministries and departments.

In the course of the work, principles of management and organization of production and labor are thoroughly reviewed. The party teaches that it is necessary to reject without vacillation management stereotypes developed in the past in which the principal method of production expansion was considered to be new construction while many existing enterprises have not been reequipped for many years.

The problem of better utilization of fixed production capital is considered by the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party to be multifaceted. Instead of boosting overall return on capital, measures are outlined ensuring the formation of a progressive fixed-capital structure and improvement of production, labor and management organization. A major candid discussion took place at the republic party and economic aktiv devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee session on accelerating scientific and technical progress. Basic directions of technical policy were determined. The attention of economic cadres was turned to production of machinery and equipment meeting the requirements of intensive operation of the economy.

We shall not hide that many defects and unsolved problems still exist in the republic in this regard. For example, problems in the development of fundamentally new machines for the cotton complex, irrigation equipment, resource-conserving technologies, and the even more pressing problems of production intensification, are slow in being solved. Questions of freeing workers from manual labor and from involvement in auxiliary production have been put on the agenda of party organizations and labor collectives.

In the forthcoming 5-year period, it is planned to increase capacities of agricultural machine building enterprises, and of sectors which produce electrical equipment. Priority development is planned for instrument making, the radioelectronics industry, and other progressive sectors. Broader application in production is planned for robotic complexes, flexible automated production operations, "unmanned" technologies, and other technical innovations. Good experience in their use has been acquired. The ties of scientific institutions with enterprises and associations, construction projects, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses are growing stronger. Many institutes are carrying out scientific developments for production in accordance with concluded contracts.

Councils for assistance to scientific and technical progress, created under large party committees, have proved themselves well. They are engaged in a great deal of work connected with searching out the most economic variants for developing production through the reorientation of enterprises, sectors, and the entire economy onto the intensive path of development.

In addition to renewal of production, it is planned to implement everywhere, in all sectors of the economy, measures for certification and rationalization of jobs. Their effect is very great. At Tashkent Tractor Plant imeni 50-Letiye SSSR Association, 727 lathe operators have been released and 223 units of obsolete equipment were withdrawn and sold. This made it possible to effectively place workers engaged in production and bring up the interchangeability coefficient [koeffitsiyent smennosti] of new equipment to 1.65.

Not content to rest on past achievements, the association's party committee together with management has worked out a program for introduction during the 12th Five-Year Plan of 120 robots and manipulators, 25 machining centers, more than 100 machine tools with numerical control, and 55 mechanized lines and automated complexes, which makes it possible to operate with the help of automatons. Economists have calculated that labor productivity at the association has grown significantly over the 5-year period and that more than 1,300 persons will be additionally released. The plant plans to create its own production operation for the output of specialized machine tools, tools, equipment, and nonstandard equipment. The experience of Tashkent tractor builders is being carefully studied and disseminated at the present time to the republic's other enterprises and associations.

A matter of major political importance to the republic party organization has been and continues to be the ability to fully and practicably utilize everything that has been created. A major reserve not requiring large capital investment is improvement in the use of the machine-tool stock. In industry, the equipment shift coefficient is equal to 1.36 and in small cities--there where significant reserves of manpower exist--1.28. This is not efficient. Boosting the interchangeability coefficient will make it possible to additionally involve new labor resources in industrial production, to save a portion of capital investment allotted for the creation of additional jobs, and to boost return on capital and, in the final analysis, profitability of public sector production.

Of course, further raising the interchangeability coefficient will require the implementation of a whole complex of measures including increasing deliveries of raw-material resources and increasing training of qualified cadres. This may be especially graphically illustrated with the example of house-construction combines. Their production capacities are only slightly better than half used.

Such a situation came to exist primarily because they were not created and modernized in a comprehensive manner and the solution of social problems was not provided for. Today these shortcomings have been overcome, a clear-cut program exists at each of the combines for reaching projected capacities and

improving the quality of house construction. Their fulfillment is under the control of party organizations.

The efforts of the republic party organization to mobilize labor collectives for the purpose of raising the level of management and better utilization of production capital have yielded positive results. Last year over an 11-month period targets for growth of production volume and labor productivity were exceeded. Growth of production volume, when compared to the same period of the preceding year, amounted to 6.8 percent. Above-plan production was realized in the amount of 54 million rubles. Definite changes took place in the operation of agriculture, capital construction, and other sectors of the economy.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### UZBEK BURO DISCUSSES ECONOMY, POST-CPSU CONGRESS TASKS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At the meeting which took place on 26 March of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Buro immediate measures were approved with regards to discussion of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, to propaganda and to the study of the party's Program and Rules, and of other documents of the congress and of organization for fulfillment of its decisions.

The party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations are faced with the task of strengthening in each labor collective the atmosphere created by the congress of adherence to party principles, of criticism and self-criticism, of a high level of exactingness on the part of the personnel for assigned matters and for the prompt exposure and elimination of deficiencies and omissions.

Discussion of, propaganda on and clarification of the materials of the congress should be closely linked with the solution of specific questions on the intensification of production based on the incorporation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and of the foremost know-how, to contribute to ensuring that in each collective there is intense and rhythmic work, without disruptions and rush jobs, that there is a search for and use of internal reserves and that there is intensification of the struggle to increase labor productivity and to improve the quality of goods.

The information of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium regarding the results of the activities of the republic's Supreme Soviet in 1985 was discussed. In a resolution adopted regarding this matter it was emphasized that the main task of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, its organs and all the soviets should be the acceleration of the reorganization of their work in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. The soviets have been urged to make full use of their own authority in the matter of the elaboration on, ratification of and putting into practice the plans for the overall development of their own territories and to display initiative and persistence in fulfilling the adopted resolutions.

It was recommended to the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium that it achieve further improvement in the activities of the soviets and their organs, increase

the role of the sessions and the permanent commissions and the active participation of all the deputies in the development, production and management of state and public affairs and the affirmation of the principles of justice.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Buro defined a set of measures associated with further improvement in the work of the collegiums of the republic's ministries and departments. The primary attention of the collegiums should be concentrated on the solution of problems in the acceleration of intensification in the economy's sectors, in the general introduction of a policy of thrift and intensification of economical administration and management methods. It is necessary to strive persistently for a balance between the plans for production and for social development, for improvement in the use of the scientific and industrial potentials, for growth in the technical level of production, for high quality in final products and for improvement in the system for training personnel and for improving their skills. The attention of the ministries and departments has turned to the necessity of strengthening interaction with the ispolkoms of the local soviets in the solution of problems of building the economy and culture and to consideration of the opinions of the labor collectives and social organizations.

It was suggested to the party organizations of the ministries and departments that they increase the responsibility of communists for improvement in the work of the collegiums, more fully use the right of control over the activities of the administrative organs for fulfillment of party and state directives and for strengthening state, planning and executory discipline.

A resolution was adopted "On measures for further improvement in the work with talented young people in the republic in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress." It was recommended to party and soviet organizations, to the ministries of culture, education, and higher and secondary specialized education, to Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography], to Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting], to Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade], to the Trade Unions Council of Uzbekistan, to the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Komsomol and to the artistic unions in light of the directions of the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, that they critically review the state of the work with talented young people and develop and implement specific measures for the basic reorganization of management by this section and for improvement of the ideological, political and vocational education of the young cultural workers.

It has been recognized as advisable, on a base made up of the musical schools, childrens schools of art and secondary specialized and higher education institutions, to develop an integrated system for discovering, selecting and educating gifted young people. It envisages organizing young people's productions in the theaters and having the "Debut" Cinematographic Association and the Center for Coordination of Research on the Problems of the Creativity of the Young Artistic Intelligensia develop the tutoring of obvious artistic and cultural workers and periodically conduct reviews and competitions.

It was suggested to the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, to Gosplan and to the local soviet ispolkoms that they implement measures for improving the material

base and everyday conditions for the fruitful and creative activities of literature and art institute workers. The text of the resolution will be made public.

At the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Buro's meeting other questions on party leadership in building the economy and culture and in organizational and mass political work were discussed and appropriate resolutions on these matters were adopted.

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CSO: 1830/455

26 June 1986

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

## UZBEK BURO DISCUSSES PARTY ELECTIONS, ECONOMIC PLAN

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Dec 85 p 1

[Unsigned report: "At the Buro of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] At a regular meeting, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan discussed the course of reports and elections in the republic's party organizations. The report and election campaign is basically proceeding in conformity with the political directives of the April and October (1985) CPSU Central-Committee Plenums and recommendations which were made at the July conference at the CPSU Central Committee and corresponding conferences at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

On the whole, the reports and elections reflect positive processes that have been going on of late in the life of the republic's party organizations. Communists are demandingly analyzing the style and methods of party leadership and the state of affairs relating to strengthening of discipline, organization, and order. Drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and changes in Party Rules and Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000 are being discussed with great interest and in close linkage to practical tasks.

At the same time, the Central-Committee Buro directed attention of party organizations to significant deficiencies. Accountability reports at meetings and conferences frequently were of a superficial character, did not contain self-critical analysis of problems, and failed to disclose causes of changes for the worse in work.

Party committees were told to comprehensively analyze the results of report and election meetings at party groups, shop and primary party organizations and rayon and city party conferences, to make the necessary conclusions and to take into consideration accumulated experience in the preparation and holding of oblast party conferences. In the light of the CPSU Central Committee directives of the CPSU and those of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, it is necessary to increase efforts to decisively extirpate negative phenomena and to deepen work on strengthening party, state and labor discipline and increasing responsibility of personnel and



development of criticism and self-criticism. Purposeful effort should be made to comply with critical comments and proposals made in the course of the report and election campaign, and communists should be informed of this in a timely manner. The final stage of the reports and elections should proceed with mobilization of communists and all workers of the republic for a worthy greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

On examining the state of economic organizational and party political work at the Angren Open-Cut Coal Mine, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan pointed out the unsatisfactory work of party committee and economic managers of the mine in providing a coal-production plan. There has been an acute weakening of labor, technological and performance discipline in the collective; and personnel turnover and worktime losses have increased and workers' labor conditions have become worse. Meanwhile, the management of Sredgazugol Association, knowing of the unsatisfactory organization of labor and the constantly growing lag in the stripping operations and poor running of the open-cut mine, has not directed the efforts of its services and specialists at eliminating the deficiencies.

For displayed negligence, consistent nonfulfillment of the state plan for coal production and permitted failures, A.I. Leleko, the general director of the association, was given a party reprimand. The association's management demanded that Yu.V. Antipin, the director of the Angren Open-Cut Coal Mine, and Yu.A. Savilov, the party-committee secretary, radically reorganize the work. They were warned of personal accountability for the state of affairs in the sector entrusted to them.

Getting the open-cut mine out of its lagging condition should be a matter of honor for the city's party and economic aktiv.

At the meeting of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, several other questions of management of the economy and organizational and political work of party organizations were examined and appropriate decisions were adopted for them.

7697

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### OBKOM SECRETARY DISCUSSES PARTY SUPERVISION OF PRESS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Tomsk Obkom Secretary R. Romanov under the rubric "Party Committee and Newspaper": "Do Not Pass Over in Silence"]

[Text] After a speech at the courses for raykom secretaries of the Novosibirsk Higher Party School I have received a note: "Didn't you make a slip of the tongue when you said that all editors of rayon newspapers in Tomsk Oblast have been elected members of buro of CPSU raykoms?" I responded: "No. I did not make a slip of the tongue. Just like all editors of factory newspapers, one must add, are members of party committees of enterprises, construction sites, and VUZ's." This practice was noted in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Tomsk CPSU Obkom's Supervision of Mass Media and Propaganda" as positive. And we are not abandoning it. Accountability and election conferences were held in the latter part of last year. All editors were reelected as buro members. The editor of the oblast newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA is a member of the obkom buro.

I realize that the question is not a random one. After all, it is far from everywhere that newspaper editors are members of leading organs of party committees. I am sometimes asked in a "tricky" manner: and what, they say, if an editor has not reached that level? Does this mean that he cannot be an editor? Yes, he cannot. Personally I believe that an editor is required to be a skilled party worker.

Four years have passed, but still retained in my memory is the meeting of the obkom buro which had considered the rarest question for us--on the wrong attitude of the Kargasokskiy Raykom toward its press organ--the newspaper SEVERNAYA ZVEZDA. The first secretary, who had permitted strong-willed interference in the work of the newspaper and unnecessary regulation of its activity, received a strict reprimand with a recording made in the registration card (he is not working in the raykom now). We have widely publicized this fact, making it a lesson for many party workers.

It has been noted a long time ago: the attitude of a raykom staff toward a newspaper is the same as of the first secretary and of the aktiv same as of the staff. Chainskiy Raykom First Secretary I. F. Grigor'yev cannot imagine his work without a newspaper. He often visits the editorial office, his

articles are regularly carried in the newspaper, he travels to sovkhoses together with journalists, he asks newspaper workers to raise one or another topic, and he personally instructs specialists and party workers to write for the newspaper. Editorial plans are thoroughly examined and fulfillment of previous ones is analyzed at bureau meetings. What did not turn out? Why? How can the journalists be assisted? In addressing rayon plenums and conferences of the party and economic aktiv, Grigor'yev finds it necessary to recall and support the best, timely works published in the newspaper.

Has this style of newspaper supervision become mandatory for all first secretaries of raykoms and gorkoms? Unfortunately, no. Some are attempting to shift this concern from themselves to other party workers. This quite often reduces a newspaper's adherence to principle and constricts the extent in the way problems are formulated by it.

Here is what is significant. Natural replacement of personnel occurs and young workers, who do not always have enough necessary training, are nominated for leadership of party committees. It is readily understood that something can be acquired only through experience and length of service, but much can also be taught theoretically. I am deeply convinced that questions of party supervision of the press, raising the effectiveness of its content, and ability to work with a newspaper must occupy a greater place than now in programs for training and additional training of personnel. Apparently, the time will come when educational institutions, and not only party ones, will teach tomorrow's specialists and supervisors the fundamentals of the skill in composing an interesting speech for any audience, in writing a competent article, and in participating skillfully in a radio or a television broadcast. Alas, these skills, which are necessary for contemporary workers in the sphere of management, are not possessed by many. But party committee secretaries must be constantly taught now in the art of press supervision.

"Round tables" have become one of the effective forms of such training for us.

What is good about them? There are no speaker's rostrums in the special quarters where they are conducted. This means that there are no long and general speeches. He who digresses from the topic can be easily corrected, asked, stopped, and made to be more precise. It is not forbidden to make a remark or to raise an objection. Everything is aimed at achieving immediate clarity. On the whole, it is a good thing, everyone likes it.

At one of the meetings or, to be more precise, discussions the obkom has raised the question at the "round table" connected with fulfillment of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement of Activity of Rayon and City Newspapers." Participating in the meeting were obkom secretaries, first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, and newspaper editors.

The story by I. F. Grigor'yev, who is already known to us, turned out to be interesting and instructive both for party workers and editors. "The conclusion," Comrade Grigor'yev said, "is such: it is necessary to establish a newspaper supervision system. The rayon's link with the editorial office must be continuous, and not from bureau to bureau."

Of course, obkom workers also made preparations for the "round table" and the press sector provided extensive reference material, including statistical. The "paradox of Tomskiy Rayon," as it was later called, was uncovered in the course of the discussion. It is a suburban rayon, the largest one. Agricultural complexes are concentrated here, there is also industry, and transport is developed. At the same time, statistics prove that rayon residents do not favor the rayon newspaper with their attention. If on the average in the oblast 183 copies of rayon and city newspapers are subscribed to (in Chaynskiy Rayon it is 266 copies!), then in Tomskiy Rayon it is only 65 copies. What is the matter? "Round table" participants joined in the analysis.

The floor was given to the editor. His explanation was reduced to the fact that there are many residents in the rayon who are not connected with agriculture, about which the newspaper writes for the most part, and these "not connected" residents subscribe to sectorial press.

"No," participants in the discussion disagreed, particularly the editors who are familiar with the contents of the Tomskiy "Rayon newspaper, "this is not the reason. The problem is that you take a great interest in tasks that are too general and are distracted by 'no entry' signs and hardly write about that which worries people, the residents of precisely your rayon."

The appraisal, which was given to the rayon newspaper, was a complete surprise for raykom first secretary A. Androsov. He realized that the editorial office simply "lulled" him with its explanations. Aleksandr Stepanovich formerly worked as a sovkhos director and as a rayispolkom chairman. He now realized that as a first secretary it is time that he, as they say, plunged into the newspaper business himself.

He began to visit the editorial office regularly and soon came to a conclusion that it is necessary to strengthen supervision of the newspaper. The obkom recommended experienced journalist S. Andreyev, who formerly worked vigorously in the special edition of the oblast newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA at a petrochemical construction project. The basic lines were worked out. The newspaper, like in the past, took up agricultural problems, but along with this it began to write more sharply about irresponsibility and lack of discipline among some workers in all sectors and it did not feel uneasy about naming names regardless of position. Reports and letters on purely worldly matters have appeared. Many topics, which for years were "allowed" to be passed over in silence, were "permanently established" on the newspaper pages. The published works were being examined more often in the raykom and the rayispolkom: the editorial office regularly carried responses with regard to adopted measures.

Recently, Aleksandr Stepanovich paid a regular visit to the editorial office. He shared his impressions with journalists about the 27th CPSU Congress, to which he was a delegate. Together they discussed the tasks of the rayon and the newspaper's place in solving the problem with regard to intensification of all work. Like previous meetings, they did not leave without attention the specific questions which worry associates of the editorial office.

The changes in supervision of this newspaper and in its content, of course, also had an effect on the readers' attitude toward it. So much so, I would



like to say this frankly, that it even was a surprise for the obkom: within a brief period of time the circulation of the Tomskiy Rayon newspaper has grown from 5,000 to 10,000 copies. This is a fact which will work "actively" in the matter of training party and journalist aktiv.

The party congress, based on whose documents and decisions the entire Soviet society now lives, has noted the growing role of mass media and propaganda in implementing the economic strategy of the party and its social policy in the formation of socialist consciousness. Experience proves that these tasks are successfully solved by those editorial collectives which undertake in a bolder manner the complex and in many respects new questions and which attempt to show life with its achievements and contradictions.

This happens, first of all, in places where the newspaper is in capable hands. Under correct party supervision a newspaper becomes a fighter. This is so important today, when we are reorganizing our entire work and our own psychology.

9817

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### WORK OF TURKMEN COUNTERPROPAGANDA GROUPS VIEWED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by A. Golets under the "From the Practice of Ideological Work" rubric: "We Are Indoctrinating Political Fighters"]

[Text] In modern conditions, the party is raising especially acutely the question about the need to sharply intensify the struggle against the intrigues of bourgeois ideology that is hostile to us, and to propagandize more widely the historical experience of the USSR and of socialist countries and the advantages of the Soviet way of life. At the same time, the task presents itself to concentrate basic efforts in the area of ideological and indoctrinational work, and in particular to stir up counterpropaganda directly in labor collectives and primary party organizations. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA has already written about the first experience in the creation of counterpropaganda groups attached to the primary party organizations of Ashkhabad. We are continuing the publication of materials about the experience of such work.

Workers' counterpropaganda groups have been created in the party organization of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences and in history, language and literature, physicotchnical, botany and other institutes. Special reading rooms, stands and book exhibitions for the questions of counterpropaganda and ideological struggle are being organized there. Scientific and practical conferences and science days are conducted every year. Last year alone the lecturers of the primary organization of the Society for Knowledge of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences gave more than 200 lectures in organizations and at enterprises. Today, for example, every second lecture of the society in the collectives of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences is on counterpropaganda.

The Council for Foreign Ideological Trends is operating successfully within the Social Sciences Department of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences. A. Roslyakov, vice-president of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, heads it. Here is a far from complete list of the divisions of the information being accumulated: "Socialist Democracy and A Criticism of Bourgeois Falsifications," "The Role of Marxist-Leninist Ideology in the Development of a Socialist Way of Life," and "Peace--On Foreign Ideology." The council is conducting sociological research and gathering material which will then be used in the publication of books and brochures to aid fighters of the ideological front.

A counterpropaganda group attached to the party organization of the Turkmen State Medical Institute began to operate about two years ago. Yu. Zubarev, deputy secretary of the party committee, heads it. During this short time, thousands of conversations and lectures, and practical exercises of a counterpropaganda tendency, have been conducted among the students only by the faculty of social sciences with the aid of the workers group and its activists. Two scientific and practical conferences on the subjects of military and patriotic indoctrination have been held with the participation of the military faculty.

The science days have become a good tradition in the institute. During the course of these measures, interesting lectures are given and a comparative analysis of the achievements of domestic medicine, and of its service to the people in the USSR and in capitalist countries, is made. The students are now preparing for an all-union competition of students' works in the social sciences and in the history of the Leninist Komsomol and of the international youth movement.

A student section of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, "Soviet Doctors Against Nuclear War!", is active in the Turkmen State Medical Institute. A study of the level of the students' information, of the staff of professors and instructors, of the rest of the collaborators in questions of the party's foreign policy and counterpropaganda, and the conducting of corresponding sociological studies, have been outlined in the party committee's plan of operations. They are preparing in the institute for the opening of the student club "Two Worlds--Two Ways of Life." In a word, many useful things are being planned.

The activity of the band "The Grandchildren of Hippocrates" are supplementing well the work in counterpropaganda. The band invariably wins leading places in the institute's annual political song and poster competition. It has become the winner of the political song festival which took place

on the basis of the Turkmen State University imeni A. M. Gorkiy and was organized by the Club of International Friendship imeni the Chilean Patriot Victor (Hara).

Counterpropaganda groups are also active within the Turkmen State University imeni A. M. Gorkiy and the No 1 Passenger Motor Transport Enterprise, and they are attempting to see to it here that counterpropaganda becomes an integral part of ideological work which requires a creative approach and constant search.

12810

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### USE OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES IN JOURNALISM DEFENDED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 2, Feb 86 (signed to press  
9 Jan 86) p 56

[Article by N. Ligacheva, editor of the Sociological Research Department of UkSSR Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting], Kiev: "What Does the Viewer Think?...]

[Text] Publications telling about the introduction of sociological research into the practice of journalistic work often appear on the pages of ZHURNALIST. An interview with V. Volkov, the editor-in-chief of the Main Editorial Staff for Letters and Sociological Research, was printed in the eighth issue of the magazine. In these publications, the importance of sociological science for journalist is emphasized, and recommendations for the use of studies of the audience in order to increase the effectiveness of the work of SMIP [Mass Information Media] are given.

Nevertheless, it seems that it is no secret that there are still even more problems here than real achievements. And in my opinion, not simply the inability (a remediable matter) of many journalists to use sociological information, but the unwillingness, fear and neglect of it is one of these problems!

Alas, I was convinced of this many times during a year of work (after graduation from the journalism department) in the Sociological Research Department of UkSSR Gosteleradio. Here is just one such example: "Just what are you saying?! If some sociopolitical program does not have an audience, and no one listens to it, what are we supposed to do, take it off the air?" This is the reaction of a representative of the musical editorial staff of the republic's radio to the information presented by our department about the fact that a very small percentage of the potential audience listens to a program devoted to political songs, and an even smaller number of listeners are satisfied with it.

"You do not interrogate those people" (?!), "This is all fabrications," "No one needs these figures of yours...." The workers of my department have already almost gotten used to a similar attitude of some journalists to our research. And, you know, there is one thing behind this: the unwillingness to look realistically at the quality of their programs and the fear to discuss the problems present in editorial staffs and departments and to lose prestige.... There can be no doubt about this, for there is an entirely different attitude towards the favorable data of our research, and they all gladly believe them exactly.

But as a result, a paradoxical situation is arising; while preparing a program for television viewers and radio listeners, journalists are interested very little in the opinion of these same viewers and listeners about their work, that is, in an opinion which does not coincide with their own.

Yes, our audience research is enjoying the full, if one can say, favor of the committee's leadership. But meanwhile, journalistic materials are being reviewed, lambasted, commended and entered on the Board of Honor only through the opinion of journalist colleagues and managers and sometimes of party and soviet workers at all their short meetings, discussions and conferences. And at the same time it hardly bothers anyone: has the viewer or listener noticed these programs? What kind of opinion does he have about them? One thing is certain: the writer writes, and now and then the reader reads. The "writer" has his own interests (managers deprive one of bonuses, not the viewers!), but the audience has.... Is it not all the same what kind of interests it has? The main thing is that the program goes on the air and is necessary and received.... To whom? By whom? In some cases it is considered improper to ask such questions.

Of course, I am not talking about all journalists. But, nevertheless.... Yes, V. Volkov is right when he says that "in our days the effective operation of television and broadcasting...is possible only in the presence of trustworthy, effective and scientifically based information about the degree to which television and radio programs affect the audience and the forming of public opinion...." However, it seems to me that now it is not enough simply "to accumulate all the information about the television and radio audience." It is necessary that this information has been the basis for specific steps in carrying out the statements of SMIP. And in order to do this, sociological studies should become not only information for consideration and helpmeets of journalists (of course, this is important, but, as it is well-known, it is possible to receive aid and possible as well to refuse it

as if it is not wanted, depending on the desire and, let us say directly, the professional honesty of a journalist), but an effective instrument of the cadre, indoctrinational and organizational policy of the managers of CMIP and of their party organizations.

So long as the moral and material position of each specific journalist and journalist collective will not realistically depend on how one or another journalistic material is of a high quality and how effectively it influences an audience (that is fully measured by sociological methods), it seems to me that the efficiency of sociological research will be very, very low.

A reorganization in all spheres of social and economic life is going on now all over the country. We journalists need to be reformed and rid of the inertia of thinking. But what do my colleagues--journalists and sociologists working in the SMIP system--think of this?

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## HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

### LENINIST DEMAND FOR UNITY OF THEORY, POLICY ANALYZED

PM280824 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[N. Kristosturyan article under the rubric "27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Acceleration": "Unity of Theory and Policy"]

[Text] A distinguishing feature of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Congress and of all its work was the Leninist, realistic approach to urgent social problems. We rightly regard the new edition of the party program adopted by the congress as the embodied unity of theory and policy. First, this fundamental document was the result of the theoretical interpretation of the multifaceted experience of socialist building and of contemporary social development as a whole. Second, it advances really substantiated political goals--which are therefore realizable in practice and outlines rational ways to achieve them.

In the Marxist-Leninist tradition the realism of a policy lies in its reliance on science and in the fact that it is guided by knowledge of the natural laws of social life. But, as is known, the latter are manifested in constantly renewed forms, ties, and relations. And, naturally, there is no theory that could provide truths suitable for all instances in life.

The realism of a policy means principled antidogmatism and a constant theoretical quest for an objectively correct explanation of economic and social natural laws in their specific manifestation today. Overlooking the fact that theory is not dogma but a guide for action, V.I. Lenin wrote, means undermining the fundamental theoretical foundation of Marxism--dialectics--and means undermining "its link with certain practical tasks of the age, which can change at each new turn in history" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 20, p 84).

It is not out of place here to recall some pages from Lenin's biography during 1914-1915. At the very height of the imperialist war, under conditions when the contradictions of capitalism were intensifying and a new revolutionary crisis was maturing, Lenin was studying philosophical literature. Here he was interested precisely in "dialectics proper as a philosophical science." And it was precisely his investigative stance founded on dialectics that enabled him to reveal, for example, the essence of such cardinal questions for politics as the nature and character of imperialist war, to expose the opportunism and social chauvinism of the leaders of the Second International, and to reveal the conditions and potential for the victory of a socialist revolution in the situation at that time.



The distinctive honing of the cognitive apparatus undertaken at that period by Lenin was the precondition for its subsequent theoretical and political activity. He systematically elaborated that methodological base when addressing questions of the strategy and tactics of socialist building.

A noteworthy feature of Lenin's creative method is that it develops a theoretical analysis of dialectics proper in directions that are exceptionally important for elaborating questions of policy and practical activity. At the same time, "working" directly in the context of real phenomena and processes of social life, the categories of dialectics themselves become richer in content.

The Leninist understanding of the unity of theory and policy and the Leninist example of its practical realization are exceptionally topical today, as at all previous crucial stages in our history. To build policy on an analysis of social reality which is oriented by Marxism consistently and without exception and which does not just declare Marxist truths is the principled demand stemming from the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum decisions. It was precisely in line with this demand that the party's pregress documents were prepared and that their broad discussion took place.

In order to make progress in elaborating questions of economic and political strategy, we cannot dispense with a considered assessment of the true state of affairs. Let us recall that Lenin placed the "objective examination" of a thing in first place on the list of elements of dialectics. Otherwise, political forecasts are deprived of theoretical foundations. Practice itself has shown the justice of this.

Lenin considered the objective investigation of all facts relating to this question the strongest antidote to sketchiness, oversimplification, and subjectivist decisions. He saw this as an indispensable condition making it possible to rise above the everyday dimension of events and get to their sources, driving forces, and possible consequences. But he never regarded "comprehensiveness" as something fully attainable. According to Lenin's way of thinking, the demand for comprehensiveness must guard us against mistakes, direct us toward the most detailed comprehension of the subject, and, most importantly, lead to an understanding of the chief link in the chain of practically necessary steps and actions, and help to find a principled solution and to mobilize the masses to realize it. This chief, basic link today is the strategic concept advanced by the party of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, which was reflected on many planes and further elaborated in the congress decisions. It characterizes the type, pace, and direction of social progress at the contemporary stage and in the historical perspective.

The party regards the resolute acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development as an urgent and pressing task. And acceleration is an accurate measure of time. Today we can no longer delay over intensifying the economy and accelerating scientific and technical progress; we cannot delay

over the fundamental restructuring of the economic mechanism; we cannot delay over developing the social sphere; we cannot delay over all the work aimed at psychologically reorienting cadres and raising the level of their readiness for urgent and pressing changes in work, social relations, and so forth. Here there is not a grain of petit bourgeois radicalism, which feeds on impatience and haste in the absence of any sober assessments of facts and circumstances, nor any grain of the radicalism which is akin to an ailment or a disease. This is a view, let us repeat once again, which accords with the strict criteria of science and which is perfectly practicable, although it does demand much effort of all Soviet people. Persistence and exactingness in fulfilling the plans outlined is an accent of fundamental importance in the party's entire political line.

Speaking about unity of theory and policy, I would like to touch on another aspect of this unity. There is an opinion that, if a problem is sufficiently well thought out theoretically, then it becomes practical and theory no longer has anything to do, as it were. Thus, within the framework of policy, questions of theory and practice are strictly separated in time and set apart [ryadopolozhenny]. In fact, their ties are not described by such a simplified scheme. It is precisely the interests of policy that require a problem to remain an object of theory even after it has entered the sphere of practice. For solving it inevitably gives rise to new questions which theory is obliged to tackle. Otherwise, the matter will not be brought to a conclusion. When Lenin speaks of the need to illumine "every individual fact with theory" (Vol 4, p 328), this is a theoretical direction of policy which does not lose sight of any more or less significant step in practical activity and makes a serious study of its consequences. The political report to the congress directs scientific and party cadres to systematically study the problems which arise in the course of solving economic and social tasks and questions of ideological educational work.

In the system of views serving as the theoretical substantiation of policy the leading role belongs to the Marxist-Leninist concept of the person. It is the linchpin of the party's program and has been developed in all its aspects in it, and its ideas permeate the Central Committee Political Report to the congress. Two interrelated principles guidelines determine the theoretical essence of the humanist concept of the person: He is the chief mover of social progress and, at the same time, the ultimate goal of the latter.

Sociological realism was the name Lenin gave to the ability to see in the social classes independent historical figures making history in conformity with their interests and the ability to study the conditions which stimulate or, conversely, retard their independent activity. As the subject of revolutionary creativity and the creator of the new society, the person can be shaped only in direct social practice. Obviously, without widely involving working people in the process of the planned changes, it is impossible to carry out the psychological reorganization necessary for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

The party inseparably links the activation of the human factor with the improvement of all aspects of the Soviet people's life, the enhancement of their well-being, and the strengthening and development of our democratic foundations. Thus, in full accordance with the concept of Marxist-Leninist humanism, the activation of the human factor is regarded as the maximum possible development--under present historical conditions--and the socially useful application of the individual's creative potentialities. Socialist society considers the wealth of everyone's abilities and talents its chief asset.

Reorganization in people's mentality and thinking and in the organization, style, and methods of work is inconceivable without the consistent shaping of the individual's qualities, such as initiative in labor, responsibility and a sense of duty, a conscientious attitude to public interests, and so forth. It is easy to see that these qualities are a person's fundamental philosophical characteristics and, consequently, can take shape in the process of molding his world outlook as a whole. We are certainly not indifferent, say, to a person's thoughts when he fulfills his task conscientiously or even with zeal: Is he motivated by profit and the desire to get rich, or is he guided by mature moral motives? And again. When departmental interests gain the upper hand over public interests and the way is closed, as a result, for putting into production an original new technical solution of great national economic significance, then this is not a question just of qualifications and the professional ability to work. It is a question here of ideological and political principles, of the party-minded conscience of those who in point of fact slow down scientific and technical progress by their actions.

One of the most decisive aspects of the reorganization, affecting the spiritual and ideological motives for people's activity, is the mastering of the demands of the Leninist style of criticism and of a critical attitude to the realities of the world and social life. The special place of criticism and self-criticism in the theoretical arsenal of party policy is primarily conditioned by the fact that a revolutionary party cannot be satisfied with an ability developed by past experience but must move on and find solutions to new problems.

It was an awareness of the need to critically analyze the state of affairs in the economy, in the social and spiritual spheres, and in party and economic work in the spirit of Leninist demands that led to the conclusions loudly voiced at the April plenum a year ago. It was right then that the first major step was taken, which prepared the ground for serious theoretical substantiations and principled decisions which were characteristic both of the pre-congress report-and-election campaign and of the congress' entire work. Closing the congress, M.S. Gorbachev said that it had taken place in an atmosphere of party-minded principledness and unity, exactingness and Bolshevik truth, frank exposure of shortcomings and omissions, and in-depth analysis of the internal and external conditions of our society's development. In point of fact, not a single sphere of life escaped critical analysis.

Proletarian criticism, using scientific criteria, is "questing" criticism by its nature and purpose. It is fundamentally different from the negative criticism characteristic of petit bourgeois radicalism, for example, and it is opposite to the narrow-minded criticism which considers its task fulfilled if it has managed to notice any blunders or to "sting" someone but which is incapable of putting forward anything significant to resolve particular tasks. It has nothing in common with narrow-minded ideas, when criticism is perceived as a whip. The value and social resonance of criticism are determined by the significance of the problems raised by it and by the effectiveness of the means proposed for solving them.

The party congress also noted a phenomenon which was revealed during the pre-congress analysis of questions of our building--a flippant attitude to problems of reorganization or attempts to feign the critical spirit of the time and to maintain it verbally, while keeping to old methods and ideas. Such timeserving becomes quite intolerable when criticism and self-criticism must firmly take their place in our life and be transformed into methods of improving people's activity.

The party's policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and the great purifying work which it is carrying out by persistently introducing into practice Leninist methods of the leadership of all aspects of the life of society meet with the warm approval and support of all working people. This is a guarantee that the tremendous tasks facing the country will be resolved.

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CSO: 1800/393



## HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

### GEORGIAN ESSAYIST EXAMINES SCIENTISTS' MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi MNATOBI in Georgian No 3, March 1986 carries on pages 125-132 Vakhtang Erkomaishvili's 4,000-word essay examining scientists' ultimate moral responsibility for the uses to which the fruits of their labors may be put--in particular, the weapons of mass destruction that have been developed in the nuclear age. The author generalizes repeatedly from the American experience to elaborate and refine the points he makes.

Science is no longer the arcane pursuit of recluses merely seeking after truth, detached from practical concerns of the real world and uninterested in ultimate applications. That centuries-old compartmentalization came to an end with the rise of capitalism, in which science was teamed up with technology to speed industrialization and apply scientific knowledge to profitable endeavors. The scientific-technical revolution and scientific-technical progress have conferred tremendous economic, social, and cultural benefits--but also unprecedented dangers if the results of that progress are wrongly used. Hence, the author argues, scientists must ultimately bear high moral responsibility for the good or evil consequences of their contribution to the fruits of scientific-technical progress, including the development of weapons of mass destruction.

The "unified chain of events" leading from scientific discoveries to the creation and use of the atomic bomb is sketched as follows: Scientists discovered the principles of atomic fission; scientists persuaded President Roosevelt to undertake development of the bomb; scientists and technicians built the device; President Truman gave the order to drop the bombs; and pilots carried out the order.

Persons involved in each stage could plausibly, legally claim that they were only doing their job, and the political leader who made the decision could justify it by the chance that the enemy might develop and use the bomb first. Oppenheimer and his associates proceeded on the basis of the Nazi threat, not knowing that the Germans were not working on the A-bomb--Hitler's scientific shortsightedness, fortunately for mankind, had ruled that out--but in any case, it was used instead against the Japanese, and without the scientists' consent.

Essayist Erkomaishvili argues that scientists cannot be absolved from moral responsibility for the uses to which their discoveries and applications are ultimately put, even though the decision to use them is a political one, made by political leaders. It is not enough to do no evil oneself; the moral stance requires that one fight evil, and the scientist who stands aloof while fully aware of the possible consequences of his own contribution is himself immoral. Moral action does not always, to be sure, win out in the contest with "pragmatists," and indeed may require personal sacrifice. But to lose one's sense of conscience, of moral responsibility for one's own and for others' actions, is to become an animal.

Political leaders now are said to be fully aware of every potential, and scientific-technical R&D is chiefly administered and directed toward the interests of the state. Under such conditions, secrecy has been imposed on scientific and technical advances and applications, especially military ones. When scientists and technicians exercise no effective control as to how their creations are to be put to use, we are dealing with what is called "alienation" [otchuzhdeniye]. Could scientists in the 30's and 40's have agreed among themselves to thwart the development and use of the atomic bomb? Heisenberg and his associates thought so, and he attempted in vain to consult with Niels Bohr in Copenhagen on that matter in the autumn of 1941. It took the combined efforts of Szilard and Einstein to convince Roosevelt to go ahead on the bomb project. German atomic scientists had the moral courage to refrain from convincing Hitler of its feasibility; German rocketry scientists did not. It is wrong, of course, to attempt to turn back the clock of scientific-technical progress as Rousseau preached. Nevertheless, "some scientists" have refused to continue working on projects whose terrible dangers they realized, a sign of their morality.

Ultimately, however, it is not enough for particular scientists to bow out of projects of that sort. The fate of mankind depends on the combined moral efforts of scientists and political leaders, characterized by dialog, trust, and understanding. Scientists must slough off their neutral complacency and take personal responsibility. Political leaders, for their part, must give up "one-sided, pragmatic-consumerist" attitudes toward scientific advances and values. They must heed scientists' advice and unite their concerns in order to tip the scales toward good rather than evil.

The final paragraph of the article emphasizes that "politics is not an isolated or abstract phenomenon" but depends upon the "social-economic structure" of the state. The politics of peace of the socialist countries, and the USSR's recently proposed peace program designed to rid mankind of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, are claimed to constitute clear proof of that.

## AMERICAN HANDLING OF GEORGIAN MENSHEVIK ARCHIVES CONDEMNED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 4,100-word article by Amiran Avaliani, academic secretary for international relations in the Georgian Academy of Science Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography, examining several aspects of bourgeois-imperialist falsification of Soviet and Georgian history and the status of minorities under Soviet rule, within the context of condemnatory discussion of the acquisition and handling of the Georgian Menshevik archives by Professor Richard Pipes, director of Harvard University's Russian Research Center.

The archives of the Georgian Menshevik "government," covering the years 1917-1921, were illegally removed to France after the Sovietization of Georgia, along with the gold and silver holdings of the Georgian Treasury and numerous priceless antiquities and museum treasures. The gold and silver were "used" by the emigre Mensheviks for their own ends, the museum treasures were returned to the Georgian people thanks to the noble efforts of Ekvtime Takaishvili, but the archives are in the keeping of Richard Pipes, a man who has devoted his life to "anti-communism," to the distortion and falsification of Soviet (including Georgian) history.

When the archives were put up for sale in 1971-1972, the Soviet government made a bid for them and was prepared to pay the asking price. But the emigre Georgians, who so loudly trumpet their love for their homeland and people, elected instead to sell them to Harvard University through the "good offices" of Professor Pipes. Why? The author suggests that it is because these documents would reveal too much about the Menshevik administration and its dealings, "delicate" matters that the emigre Georgians do not want brought to light. And so "they blithely turned them over to the country with which the Soviet Union is locked in ideological, political, and military struggle."

Avaliani also criticizes Pipes' handling of the archives. He "keeps them under lock and key," allows Soviet scholars no access to them, and has refused to provide them with so much as a catalog. It is noted that he has even refused to allow his American colleagues to work with them.

It is instructive to compare and contrast Pipes' conduct with the circumstances of other, analogous cases of foreign collections of historical documents concerning Georgia. The Turkish government, for example, has refused to allow Georgian historians to see and work with abundant Ottoman documents, although Western scholars are given that privilege. Reference is also made to the vitally important 16th-century Ottoman manuscript, "Grand Register [Defter] of Gurjistan Vilayet," which was acquired for Tbilisi State University thanks to a deal with a Jewish antiquities dealer [presumably in the 1930's]; if not for that fortunate occurrence, Georgians today would be deprived of the valuable history revealed therein. Finally, Sofia's Kolarov Library acquired in the 1930's two boxcars of Ottoman documents which Turkish dealers had sold to a

Bulgarian paper mill as scrap paper. The Bulgarian government, learning of the prize, confiscated the collection and, insisting that "a deal is a deal," rejected the Turkish government's appeals to return the archives. Thanks to this lucky fluke, the world's third-largest collection of Ottoman documents, including many of keen interest to Georgian historians, is now available to Soviet scholars.

The efforts of "Pipes and Company" in the sphere of bourgeois falsification, which serves the forces of reaction and imperialism, are then considered, and a few of Pipes' wrongful assertions concerning Georgia and its people are scathingly noted--in particular his interpretation of nationality aspects. The author claims that according to Pipes, Georgians accommodated most easily to Soviet rule because of the "nature of the intelligentsia that constituted the Georgian elite." The author condemns most harshly Pipes' invidious comparison of the relatively advanced Georgians with their neighbors the Armenians and Azerbaijanis. And he jeers at Pipes' implication that Georgia could have been culturally advanced (the "superstructure") while economically backward (the "base").

Another reprehensible aspect is said to be "Pipes and Company's" tendency to favor the historical views regarding Georgia propounded by Iran and Turkey, Georgia's bitter enemies of centuries past, as well as related biases toward the claim that Georgians made a mistake in gaining alliance with their "co-religionist" Russians in 1783 in order to escape annihilation at the hands of the Turks and Persians.

Finally, the author challenges bourgeois historians concerned for "national and minority rights" under Soviet rule to look instead to the deplorable status of ethnic groups in Turkey and Iran today. In particular, Turkey's national minorities--Kurds, Georgians, and others are mentioned by name--have no official ethnic status at all, have been subjected to Turkification, and their "democratic movements" are suppressed.

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## RELIGION

### MULLAHS, ISHANS, ISLAM ACTIVE PART OF TAJIK TOWN'S LIFE

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 86 (signed to press 26 Dec 85)  
pp 24-30

[Article by Yu. Kuzmina, special correspondent of the journal NAUKA I RELIGIYA:  
"Encounter With Nurek"]

[Text] Formerly they said in these parts: "Why did Allah have to create hell if Nurek exists on earth?" A mountain kishlak, totally unprotected from the scorching sun, where people and the earth suffered eternally from thirst. Around there were similar kishlaks, but, apparently, life in Nurek was worst of all, since it was precisely it which was compared with hell. Quite a number of such bitter sayings have remained only in folklore collections after a different life came to Tajikistan. Today, in the Pulisanginskiy Canyon--the heart of the Tajik mountains--there lives another Nurek--a city of power engineering specialists and power builders, whose boundaries have come to include also the neighboring kishlaks, which have become its well-equipped rayons. The most powerful hydroelectric power station in Central Asia, with the highest dam in the world, was built here. It was erected by the workers of 40 nationalities, and the machine builders of the Urals, the Ukraine and the Volga Region sent equipment here. The rough Vakhsh has been subdued, and about this essays and poems have been written and songs have been composed. A man-made sea has changed the climate and made it milder, has enriched the evening coolness, with wholesome brises.

A long time ago, the expenditures for the installation of the energy giant have paid for themselves, and the people of Nurek are now increasing the capacity of every one of the nine operating units in order to obtain the power of the tenth without building it. And construction on the Vakhsh does not die down; already there are younger sisters--the Rogunskaya and Baypazinskaya hydroelectric power stations "are taking away" from the Nurek Hydroelectric Power Station its epithets "the same--the same". The engineering idea finds a multitude of interesting and original solutions, embodying in them the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress.

The enormous construction complex on the Vakhsh has become the forge of cadres for the entire republic. Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Armenians and Georgians have brought here the experience of previous international construction projects, and with their assistance peasants and shepherds from Nurek and other kishlaks have become highly-skilled construction workers and machine

operators. And their wives and sisters went to work in the factory, in schools, kindergartens and polyclinics. However, as far as women's work is concerned, everything is not so simple.

Already repeatedly it has been written that in this region with an abundance of working hands in the village, there is constantly a shortage in the city. And I was interested in how this problem is being solved, how the present-day industrial look of Nurek affects the sphere of family and social relations, where old customs hold on especially persistently. In this, meetings with various people of Nurek helped me to understand.

### In the Sewing Factory

The director of the sewing factory, Mavdzhuda Aliyevna Shamsiyeva, is troubled by a serious problem: The enterprise is calculated for 1,425 women workers, but only 840 are working; there should be two shifts, and hardly one is assembled. And the production of the factory is cotton clothing for children, which is very much needed by the city; you see, Nurek has the highest birthrate in the USSR. And they created this factory to provide work for the wives, sisters and daughters of the hydroelectric power builders. The wages are not bad, there is a dormitory, a dining-room, a first aid post, a factory store, and soon a kindergarten will be opened. And nevertheless, the women do not stay very long at the factory, the personnel turnover is still great.

Every spring, the secretary of the party committee, Nina Askerovna Kodzayeva, the chairman of the trade union committee, Nelya Stanislavovna Boyarskikh, the Komsomol leader, Antonina Sharufovna Ibragimova, and even the director herself go on a raid through the kishlaks--to invite the women graduates of the schools to their factory to work. The best foremen teach the trade to the new girls, but a little time passes--and the young seamstress, having been married and having given birth to her first-born, is submerged in household matters, which, as it is said, you never alter. Of course, there are quite a few of those like the seamstresses Dzhurayeva and Oymakhmadova--they are successful at home and at work they are among the best. But, unfortunately, there are many others as well. Not only their being busy keeps them at home. Often the husbands are opposed to the women's working. And the woman is isolated from public life, she shuts herself up within her four walls. Here she is frequently surrounded by adherents of Muslim customs, which require submissiveness of her and limit her existence by the house and household.

"But are there religious women at the factory?"

"There are, of course. During the monthly Muslim fasting, we have far fewer customers in our dining-hall than during other months. And there is an appreciable fall in labor productivity. Especially when Ramadan falls into summer. Those who are unable to fortify their strength if only with a cup of our green tea have a hard time of it. But do you overcome in a moment what has taken root for centuries? No, other methods are needed. We must show the woman attention, not reproach her, but explain and help--it is precisely such participation which she is frequently lacking in the family if Muslim attitudes are strong in it. Our electric sewing-machine operator and instructor of young people, Khimmat Dzhurayeva, knows how to do this perfectly well. She herself

fulfills the plan two-three times, everyone at the factory knows this. When Khimmat talks with a girl, she tells about herself--not about her achievements, but about her home, her children, she shows concern. Looking at her, perhaps another girl envies the leading woman from her district, and what is more becomes pensive about her own fate."

So then, the reason for the shortage of female workers lies in the vitality of the custom of seclusion? Without a doubt, this is one of the reasons. And, of course, the education of women, the concern for their spiritual development and involvement in public and cultural life is a task of the first order. But it would be incorrect to search for the explanation of everything only here. Frequently many problems are transferred to religion that are far from it.

"If there were a few more kindergartens in the kishlaks, if transportation would be secured. Well, how would it be with work for the inhabitant of a remote village when there is no confidence that you will get home in time, and not exhausted by the heat, but cheerful, fresh, and ready to cope also with household matters?!" the director Shamsiyeva says. "And the family for our women, especially in our parts, is no less important than work at the factory."

. . . In the evenings, an attractive picture opens up before me at the sewing factory: The girls--in bright national garments and in ordinary "street" clothes--come down an asphalt road from the hill where the factory stands. They break up into cheerful groups, they talk and smile. Down below, fellows are waiting for many of them, and if the head of a girl is covered with a white scarf, well then she is a bride. The white scarves of the future wives gleam and gleam. But Mavdzhuda Aliyevna Shamsiyeva, glancing at them from the window of her study, is thinking: "Who will remain in the factory after the wedding?" It is precisely the factory which at times cuts off the girl from her former factory life.

#### Weddings in Nurek

The boss of the city registration office is Tillo Kasimovich Kasimov, a former teacher. He knows everything about weddings, plump registration books preserve information of interest to me. The number of weddings increases with every year. In 1978 there were 242, and in 1984--300! Quite a few for a city where scarcely more than 30,000 people live. Soon, it turns out, the 5,000th wedding lies ahead--from the time of the establishment of the city, i. e., after 25 years. Tillo Kasimovich wants to organize it in a special way.

"This will have great significance!" he says. "Let all see that the present wedding is one which is managed in a new fashion, let it be a holiday for all the young people of the city!" And he explained to me why it is so important to propagate the new wedding ceremony: "Frequently weddings are still concluded in accordance with Muslim custom, and the young ones listen how the mullah reads from the Koran: The husband shall subject his wife to himself, all the hopes of the new family are on Allah. True, more frequently they read all this in Arabic and a little faster, but, you see, all the same the ceremony "it would seem" is completed. The old and the new is strongly interlaced in our country." It is evident that this problem worries Kasimov. "Interlaced, as. . ." he searched for an example and quickly found one: "Take our GES

[hydroelectric power station], our sea are brand-new and brilliant, everyone likes them and needs them, and although they are new, they are already familiar. And they have become intertwined and engraved in the age-old mountain landscape, some rocks had to make room. Thus the new engraves itself on the old way of life, crowds the old, though more often interweaves with it. It happens--there is a Komsomol wedding, the community, the honored people of the city congratulate the young people, and at home the mullah awaits them and seals the union. And it does not end with bride-money--although already no one pronounces this word aloud. They pay for the bride with rich, excessive gifts. Not everything is simple."

"And are there international marriages?" I ask.

"Any number!" my collocutor, who had become depressed, livens up. "In Nurek we have many international families. Tajiks marry Russian girls and Ukrainian women, there are also wives from the Baltic in our kishlaks. They live very well!"

"And how do the guardians of the religious customs look at this?"

"Of course, they do not like it. When they can, they try to prevent a Muslim (for them, everyone who was born in a family of Tajiks, Uzbeks and Turkmen is a Muslim--they call me that, too) from marrying "an adherent of a different faith". I have had to register marriages which were concluded without the consent of the family members--either of the groom or the bride. And, with rare exceptions, such families turn out well. The family members at first refuse to recognize the bride or the son-in-law, but then everything is settled, as a rule."

Yes, common labor, relations of comradeship and mutual assistance, the realization of the grandeur of what is being accomplished through common efforts, and the community of the essentials in life create a kinship of spirit, which is far stronger than other bonds, and previous prohibitions and limitations lose their force. In Nurek I got acquainted with good families, and I cannot say that their happiness appeared to me to be the same. Various happy families.

#### Newly-Married Couples and Spouses With Experience

The Khisariyevs live in an ordinary apartment house in a standard one-room apartment, with an ottoman, a carpet, a magazine table and television. The wedding was only a month ago. Shorakhmad brought Lola from Kurgan-Tyube, where she worked after graduation from the Dushanbinskiy Medical Institute. Now she will treat the people of Nurek. Lola likes it very much in Nurek. Shorakhmad is deputy chief of the electrical shop at the hydroelectric power station, it was in this city that he began his working life and now he is already 30 years old.

Why did he not get married for so long? I ask.

"I was looking for Lola!"

They show me their wedding pictures. A handsome couple. Well, in what way, I am thinking, do these Tajik newlyweds differ from hundreds of thousands of Russian, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, or Tatar newlyweds? There on the shelf are



Chekhov, Tolstoy, and Shakespeare, as in my home. And poetry they, of course, know and love--I see in their apartment the books of Mayakovskiy, Yesenin, and Simonov. Of course, next to them a volume of Omar Khayyam, Rudaki and Firdawsi. But I also have them in my house. We found a multitude of common subjects for discussion, these young people were not only of my age, but also, what is called, completely "of our crowd".

I ask them about the wedding. Where they celebrated, how much money they spent? Nearly 2,000 rubles.

"Oh, how expensive," it escaped from me, and they agree.

But in no way would it turn out to be less. There were many guests. Lola even now is distressed: Because of the large number of wishes which all wanted to express, dancing turned out to be impossible. Shorakhmad, by contrast, liked especially this.

"It is not appropriate for the bride to dance at the marriage feast," the young husband says strictly.

"Well, if you stand for the previous customs," Lola laughs, "then it was not appropriate for me to sit with the guests!"

Shorakhmad told about the hydroelectric power station, from him I found out about the grandiose perspectives of the Vakhsh cascade. Lola was afraid that it will be difficult for her to work in Nurek, in the kishlaks there still exist customs that hinder physicians. We talked about films--new ones and old ones, about music. Over the conversation the evening passed imperceptibly. I felt sorry, of course, that I did not find anything specifically exotic in this new house, if I do not count the painted cup into which Lola time and again added hot light-colored tea, and her dress of bright silk, of traditional cut. Lola and Shorakhmad are both Tajiks, but, having become acquainted with them, I understood why mixed marriages are frequent in Nurek. In their perception of the world, I saw a great deal in common with my own, with the way of life of my comrades--in Moscow and in other cities. Their love for their own national culture, without a doubt, is deeper and more meaningful because they were associated with the culture of other peoples.

"Yes, yes," confirms Shorakhmad. "Mixed marriages are an ordinary thing in Nurek. In our house there is also an international family, already with 18 years of length. It is worthwhile to get acquainted with them."

Sayfullo Gaydullayev works as an engineer of a rod mill in a plant for reinforced concrete products. He speaks Russian every bit as good as his wife Valentina Ivanovna. When I introduce myself, she clasps her hands: "And I, too, am a Kuzmina!", and we both are sincerely astonished about the coincidence of our extremely widespread name.

"You are Valya, Gaydullayeva," Sayufullo soundly corrects. "Look in the mirror: Why, a typical Gaydullayeva."

Valentina Ivanovna is from Chelyabinsk. Light-haired, with grey-blue eyes, in freckles. She works as deputy chief accountant in the Spetsgidroenergmontazh

[Special State Trust for the Installation of Hydroelectric Power Equipment]. The Gaydullayevs have three children--Rustam, Muslim and Salim. The oldest is to receive his passport in August.

"What will you write in the passport, Rustam," I ask, "Tajik or Russian?"

The very tall Rustam answers with dignity:

"For nationality, I will write Tajik, but for native tongue--Russian."

"But, you see, there is nothing about language in the passport!"

"All the same, my native language is Russian," the lad says firmly.

The father looks at him with a smile:

"But, you see, Tajik, too, is your native tongue.

"Yes, I have two native tongues!"

Now Valentina Ivanovna smiles. But Rustam is not embarrassed. And we have a long and interesting conversation with him about Nurek, about his friends, about how they spend their free time, and what they read. When the conversation turns to the cultural life in their city, the Gaydullayev family amicably expresses its grievances with respect to its organization. The same old films "roll". Although there are 10 clubs in the city, you will not go to lectures all the time, and they rarely offer anything else. There are few coffee houses for young people, and there is not a single summer concert hall. For a whole year already, they have been rebuilding something in the park--you cannot go in. But interestingly organized leisure is not only the introduction of people to art and culture, but also a way of overcoming religious prejudices and obsolete customs.

#### Where Old Customs Are Preserved

The rayon, where the Kishlak Energetik was, they still call Bratskiy [brotherly], but not because all who live in it are relatives, although that does occur, and the garden of the chauffeur Shomakhmad Fozilov, in whose home I am visiting, borders the garden of his brother Makhmadzhun. When Nurek was built, construction workers from Bratsk lived in this place in temporary houses, who came to Tajikistan to erect the present hydroelectric power station. For a long time, there have been no temporary structures in Energetika, people have settled here for good, have built durable houses and have surrounded them with magnificent fruit trees. But the former name has remained in use.

Shomakhmad moved to Bratskiy from the neighboring kishlak of Saypikho after having suffered from a landslide--this happened 10 years ago, but when I came to their house, I was convinced that his family had always lived here. One senses a good sufficiency of everything. He has 11 children; his grandson, the son of his oldest daughter, is 2 and 1/2 years old, and he is 1 and 1/2 years older than his uncle, Abdusamad, the youngest son of Shomakhmad.

On the dastarkhan [tablecloth, meal] the hostess spread out rosy flat cakes, just now taken from the tanur [Footnote 1] [Tanur, tandyr--an oven of baked clay]. Mountain honey glistened in small bowls. The host poured light-colored steaming tea into cups. Once the tea is in the cups, one can start a conversation. As usual in these parts, it went unhurriedly. From word to word mutual interest grows. The hosts display the traditional sincere attention to the guest from other places, I have the desire to understand the local traditions, on which the way of life is built.

"Thanks to Allah, all is well," Shomakhmad says thankfully. "We live as set down for true believers, as my father Fozil bequeathed to us, we preserve our family ties and we observe the rites. My father was a genuine true believer! I remember, I ran home with my brother with the news: The river brought along a drowned man, and it was unknown who he was. He had to be buried as soon as possible, but there was no shroud. My father did not say anything, quickly went into the house, returned with a large bundle, and also silently went beyond the gates. It was he who brought white cloth, 20 meters were required. A Muslim must be buried quickly--this is what the Shari'ah orders. And here my father, in order not to violate the custom, did not spare his property. And he never regretted it."

I nod in agreement. But I am convinced that the goodness of Fozil did not come from his orthodoxy. He was simply a good man and, of course, if a non-Muslim needed his help, would he really have remained on the sidelines? I cautiously ask Shomakhmad:

"You believe that it is precisely religion which makes man good and generous? But, you see, Islam separates the "Muslim" from the "non-Muslim". But does a philanthropist really separate "his people" from "strangers"?"

Shomakhmad waves his arms.

"You know how many orphans from Leningrad and other places became relatives of ours in Central Asia during the war! Such people as my father shared everything with those who suffered at the hands of the fascists."

"And all of these people were true believers?"

"Who knows them," Shomakhmad again waves his hand: "They say, and true, is that really the point!"

But I see that he really observes the custom, although I do not know whether his faith is deep. The wife of Shomakhmad Dzhumagul thus did not sit down behind our dastarkhan (not appropriate!) and only at my insistent request ("I want to thank her for the flat cakes, such delicious ones I am eating for the first time!") she came out of the remote rooms of the house. She modestly stood in the doorway, a thin, lovable woman. She is a housewife, she does not know Russian very well, and did not say anything unexpected to me--the usual words of greeting, a nice smile, but in her eyes such a lively, obvious curiosity. I know that Dzhumagul, who lives 5 kilometers from the hydroelectric power station known to the entire country, has not been close to it even once.

Of course, to raise 11 children is a great deal of work, and noble and necessary work. But there is a nice way for you--aside from everything that goes on around? And even not to sit over tea with the guest that has arrived, not to listen to what he is telling? To preserve good customs is a sacred matter, a moral matter. But to preserve such a custom--why?

I tried to find an answer to this question also in the home of Said Safarov. Said lives in the kishlak of Novyy Tutkaul, he also works at the hydroelectric power station, he drives heavy trucks. Of course, we sat down and drank tea. The conversation flow was unhurried.

From the courtyard some kind of noise reached us, then the crying of a child, and now the voice of the hostess, consoling the little boy.

There are 9 children in the family, and each one requires attention and care, moreover completely different attention and care. The oldest daughter, the 18-year old beauty Dzhamilya, has been promised in marriage and must prepare for her wedding, and 2-year old Rustamchik--it was he who cried bitterly in the courtyard--also has problems, and of an extremely delicate character: He sleeps restlessly, he eats poorly--all consequences of his first introduction to Muslim ceremonies: Not long ago, a feast took place in the house of Said on the occasion of the circumcision of his young son.

"It is stipulated," Said says firmly, although he also feels sorry for the boy. "All of our men go through this. But then, what a feast we arranged in honor of Rustamchik! Every guest, regardless of what present he gave, was presented with four meters of fabric. We invited our favorite female vocalist from the Dushanbe Philharmonic together with the orchestra--we paid more than 1,000 rubles for the philharmonic. There were refreshments--the very best. Even now the neighbors say: There was a feast at the Safarovs--splendid!"

"You spent about 5,000?" I was horrified.

"More! This year we face still more expenditures. Soon it will be a year that my mother, Bibiro, died. A cow will have to be slaughtered. And a month after that is the wedding of Dzhamilya. Her fiancé is a good man, a store manager in Nurek."

"And Dzhamilya herself likes him?"

"Yes, she has seen him only two times, and maybe three times--once he sat behind us at a concert. But we will not give her away to a bad man! We must buy them a cupboard, a carpet, and a refrigerator. Although I personally believe that we should not be in a hurry with the presents. The more is given, the less the young people listen to the old folks. And why them? They have everything."

I listen very attentively. I want to understand Said. He--this earnest guardian of traditions which are incomprehensible to me (what role these colossal expenditures for a feast and for a funeral banquet play "in the maintenance of generation links", as they tried to explain to me in one family?)--is not at all an old man, he is in his 40th year, has white teeth, a moustache, and is quick. Is it possible that the whole thing is that he believes in Allah?



Said, as it were, read my thoughts:

"In youth, as well as during the years of maturity, rarely anyone believes deeply in Allah. More toward old age they become convinced believers. But until age approaches, if they do follow Muslim customs, they do so simply because public opinion requires it. As all. ("And which all?" I think, remembering the newlyweds Shorakhmad and Lola with their fashionable wedding, with a way of life so similar to any cultured family.) And our family is no worse than others. But you would not think of it, we reject the old that is bad. I have Fayzigul alone, although it is written in the Koran about four wives, and I do not lay a hand on her, although the tradition recommends teaching the wife a lesson sometimes and punishing her."

"So, perhaps, Fayzigul is an ideal wife?"

"Anything is possible, but I never laid a hand on her."

. . . The small figure of Fayzigul, dressed in bright silk, now bends and now becomes straight, she carries something off to the end of the lot, bending down under a branch of the pomegranate tree burdened with fruit, she carries something from the clay kitchen into the garden, and straightens the clothing of the children. Said and Fayzigul built the house and cultivated the garden with their own hands. On workdays, Fayzigul hurries to work early in the morning--she is a cutter in a combine for consumer services here, in Novyy Tut-kaul. She has a good specialty--her wages have an appreciable effect on the well-to-do circumstances in the house with a large family, and she herself sews for the children. But today is a day of rest, and, having taken care of the household, Fayzigul sat down beside us--on the corner of the dastarkhan-ottoman. Her middle-aged husband there and then turns on the fan in order for his wife to be more comfortable and gives her a cup.

"And how about the custom, which I encountered in the home of the Fozilovs?" I am thinking. "Said, you see, also stands guard for traditions."

"It has become hard to manage," Fayzigul complains and smiles guiltily. "Previously mamma Bibiro managed the house, to age 77 always on her feet. I used to sit 2 months with the newborn, and mamma says: Go to work, now I can manage myself. Thus, all nine of them grew up with her."

Fatigued by such a long speech, spoken in Russian, Fayzigul then already smiles the whole time of our meal, sparkling with magnificent white teeth. Somehow her presence made you feel festive and light, and my awkwardness, which had arisen when Said started to discuss when it is necessary to believe deeply in Allah, vanished.

The host suddenly got up and disappeared into the interior of the house. After some time, he appeared as if the character from a picture, on which the orthodox visitors of a mosque are depicted: In a striped dzheylak (Footnote 2) (A thin robe), girded with a ruymol (Footnote 3) (A twisted shawl), in a tyubeteyka [embroidered skull-cap].

"The son of the mullah has come, salaam aleykum," Said, laughing, greets us, and Fayzigul and I laugh loudly.

"Well, how do I look?"

"Splendid! This is the same costume for those times when in terms of age it will be necessary to become a convinced believer?"

"Why?! Our national dress, previously all went like this, to the market as well as to the mosque, fits our climate very well. And the age for deep faith is different for everyone, perhaps for me it will come at age 100!

In this attire, Said makes for the car, the whole family gathers around, I click the shutter of the camera, and this is how he remains in the photograph and in my memory: Said Safarov--the respected shock worker at the construction site, the energetic head of a large family, who preserves the traditions of past times. Who observes Muslim ceremonies, but is convinced that the time for a deep faith in Allah has not yet come for him, and who has put it off for a rather indefinite period of time.

In the Kishlak Council

Every important event in the life of man requires a ceremony. If there is nothing new, people use old ones, even if at times they recognize their disparity with the times and even a certain inappropriateness.

The Kishlak Council, whose membership includes respected people--the teachers Abdulla Aliyev and Aziz Radzhabov, the chairman of the Council for Women, Gulikhor Nazarova, and others--chose the only correct position with respect to ceremonies--both old ones and ones that are coming into being. It does not dictate to people how to act, but tries to explain, consistently and step by step, the meaning of the ceremonies. To introduce new rituals gradually and judiciously. Patience, they say in the East, is like gold.

The chairman of the Council, Saidkul Naimovich Makhmadkhonov, told me a recent case.

"In the kishlak of Karatash the old Er died--the father of the chief agronomist of the Sovkhoz Kommunistas Saidsho Makhmadiyev. And here during the funeral I stood precisely against the mullah."

"[Against] the mullah?"

"Yes, you see, the man who died was elderly and a believer, we were obliged to bury him in accordance with his will. But his son is a respected worker in the sovkhov, and it was our duty to participate in the funeral of Er, who had lived a life of work and had raised a good son. The Kishlak Council decided: It was necessary to organize a funeral meeting, to speak the words about the man who had died which he deserved, moreover in the language comprehensible to all, the Tajik language, and then let the mullah read prayers in Arabic, as stipulated according to Muslim ceremony. Such meetings are a rarity in our parts. Respected people, representatives of the community, came to honor the old man. Among those gathered at the funeral was some ishan [instructor and head of Muslim monks] who was not from these parts. In the middle of the meeting he began to scream out swear-words directed at us, threatened with his fist that,

they say, we will be punished in the next world for our speeches. And all those who were present clearly felt that it was precisely he, this holy servant, who was insulting the memory of the deceased and all those present. I only looked at him, and he, apparently, read in my eyes the determination to speak with him "heart-to-heart", so that, when the ceremony was over, I was unable to find him. And it was a pity, I really wanted to tell him a thing or two.

We will conduct funeral meetings. People will get used to them and will understand how this is necessary when we take leave--to say good words about a man, to pay tribute to his memory. And we explain--of course, without violating the norms of good tact and delicacy--why redemption from sin is inappropriate and even insulting to the memory of the deceased. Another family is not in a position to withstand the pressure of the relatives demanding that everything be "as among people"--and after the loss of the head of a family it happens that, if you like, go begging. But we are conducting a decisive struggle against enormous, wasteful expenditures for funeral feasts, not retreating, of course, from the method of persuasion. We use authority where there is a violation of the law.

Such is the custom: The head of the family comes to us--to seek advice, how he should organize a wedding, or another family celebration. Here elders assemble, people with authority, they in fact direct events. In general, a great deal depends on our elders.

With one of them I got acquainted with great pleasure. This is a member of the Kishlak Council, the chairman of the Makhallinskiy [Makhalla] Council in the kishlak of Kibil, Aziz Radzhabovich Radzhabov, a teacher. He is 67 years old. True, I do not know whether he can be called an elder--this word signifies "white-bearded", but Aziz Radzhabovich shaves his beard.

Is It Necessary to Shave the Beard?

Muallim (Footnote 4) (Teacher, respectful address to an educated person), a teacher with 35 years of service, believes that it is necessary. Moreover, this position of his is one based on principle. Where is the principle?

An elder is given respect. If you have a white beard, that is if you lived to have grey hair, then you were able to go through life's adversities, and just like that--you are wise. A grey beard is the guarantee of respect. According to the custom being cultivated, the subordination to the older men and their word was law. Old men since olden times have been members of the Makhallinskiye Councils--the meeting of the most respected people. True, in our time age alone is insufficient for respect. It is necessary for people to know a man for industry, a good disposition, craftsmanship, the desire and ability to help, and goodness. Communists and persons actively engaged in social life are often not at all old people, they are without grey hair, but in terms of all these requirements they are the best of the best, they enjoy no less respect than the elders. But, it goes without saying, there is respect for age and there must be.

There are many old men in the kishlaks. A gratifying fact, all the more so because in former times the life span of Tajiks was not very high. Pensioners

have more free time, they frequently gather now at the one, now at the other, under plane trees they stretch out the dastarkhan: Someone brings melon, someone honey, someone kulchi [rolls]. . . Together it is more lively. They talk about this and that. Frequently the following kind of conversation can take place.

"Do we invite Nurali?" someone asks, determining the composition of their next meeting.

"No, we will not invite him. He does not complete the namaz [Mohammedan prayer] and even shaves his beard."

It hurts Nurali--in what way is he bad? A good family, a large house, he himself a toiler. But they did not invite him once, another time they passed him over. "Perhaps I will let my beard grow, I will put on the chapan [caftan worn by peasants]," the pensioner decides, who started to get bored at home in solitude: The children are at work, his wife is busy with the household, and he himself for an hour or two will rummage around in the garden, will get tired, will listen to the radio--and to keep himself busy of sorts. "Of course, I am surely not a true believer like that, but then I will be with people."

What is there to say, there are people who reason in this, or approximately in this, manner. In conversations with them, the secretary of the party gorkom, Murod Yerovich Yerov, points to Aziz Radzhabov. The teacher shaves his beard, not because he is an unbeliever--there are unbelievers with white beards as well. He wants people to respect him not for his gray hair. And the respect for Radzhabov is great--both among young people and among the older generation. He is a welcome guest everywhere. How can one not respect a man who has educated so many fine people during his years of teaching! Who introduced them to knowledge. In his venerable age, he is always involved in things: As member of the Kishlak Council he is looking after the construction of roads in the district; at his initiative and thanks to his efforts, a lepeshechnaya [flat cake bakery] with a chaikhana [tea-drinking establishment] was built on voluntary service principles. Not a single festivity passes Radzhabov by with an invitation. And this spring, when the teacher became ill, they postponed the celebration of the navruz [spring festival] in the kishlak of Kibil until his recovery.

The communist Aziz Radzhabov argues with those who in their declining years decide to turn to Allah, who begin to repeat that religion makes a person moral, and, what is more, try to instill this in the young people. The muallim Aziz has a different point of view, and he has plenty of arguments in the debate. Above all, these are his pupils--people who have become settled, who deserve respect, who live a moral life, without resorting to religion. Among them are the writer Dzhumolladin Karimov, the chief of the Nurek City Finance Department, Fayzillo Narzulov, the engineer Shirali Kurbanov, the school directors Nuredin Zaynutdinov and Sulam Rakhimov.

And what is more, the whole life of Radzhabov, an elder who shaved his beard and enjoyed general respect--is it not an argument in this debate?



## Some Commentaries

I received them from those who are managing the city, concern themselves with the social life and health of its inhabitants, their cultural life, and are responsible for the solution of social problems and for ideological and educational work.

The chairman of the gorispolkom, Yakhe Mirfozilovich Mirfozilov, declared resolutely that growth is in store for Nurek. But during its 25 years, the city has occupied every conceivable space among the mountains, so then it will in the literal sense have to ascend, enlarge its floor space. In the conditions of the high seismicity of the district, this is not a simple undertaking, but a feasible one. There will be more housing, production will be reinforced with new manpower, there will be an improvement in working conditions, and everyday life will be facilitated. People will have more free time. The program of social development being outlined by the party sets serious tasks also for Nurek. Their solution, no doubt, will have an effect on all aspects of its life. The mayor of Nurek expects, in particular, that this will lead also to the more active participation of women in production.

"Not only the improvement of living conditions can play its role here," adds the chief of the Department of Culture of the Gorispolkom, Rubiya Khalilovna Shaykhiyeva. "We are trying to bring the stay-at-homes beyond the confines of their families, to involve them in common affairs. The celebration of Mother-Heroines, street holidays, "A nu-ka devuzhki!" [Now then, girls] evenings, and meetings with Heroes of Labor are a fruitful path to this goal. You know, in our city women read a great deal. In the central library, there are 1,152 readers, and half of them are women. And we have books in any language, in Arabic, too. True, the Arabic books are read only by the mullah Khamro Yastiyev. Contemporary literature enjoys great popularity. They love Chingiz Aytmatov, Valentin Rasputin, Viktor Astafyev, Moris Simashko, and many read the Tajik classic of Sadriddin Ayni.

The head physician of the city hospital, Said Ibragimovich Abdulayev reported with satisfaction that women have begun to take a more serious attitude toward their health. Now there are only a few who give birth at home, only about 3 percent. Soon, the head physician hopes, this number will become still smaller --the medical workers are conducting constant agitation, seek to convince and demonstrate. There was the following case: The brother of a woman dying in childbirth came galloping to Kibil from a mountain settlement. Not for help--to invite the relatives to the funeral. Having found out about this, the chief of the women's department of the hospital, Lidiya Fedorovna Sangova, at once went to the kishlak, although she had not been called. Fifteen kilometers on horseback on a winter mountain road--a difficult path. But she succeeded in saving both the mother and the child.

Another time the physicians warn a woman that regular births may end tragically. But the mullah forbids her to listen to the doctors and tells her that this is against the customs. It happens that his words have greater weight than the admonitions of the doctors.

"This is a reproach to us," says Abdulayev. "We must achieve such authority that people have greater confidence in us than in the servants of the cult. Incidentally, they themselves regularly turn to the doctor.

"Yes, they turn not only to physicians, they even come to us for knowledge about Islam," Murod Yerovich Yerov breaks into the discussion. "I am conducting a seminar for propagandists of atheism for Islam in the Langarskiy Club. And I noticed that ishany [instructors and heads of Muslim monks] came to some lessons. We decided not to prevent them, let them listen, you see, become infected with doubt. I gave the following question to these preachers. Answer me, I say, why at the present time, when there have come to be more temptations and, from your point of view, more sins, and consequently also more sinners, people live both better and longer than before, when in these parts Muslim customs were followed far more zealously? They answer in the traditional way: Allah desired it. But why did he desire it? I ask. They spread their hands helplessly.

Spread or not spread, but they do not diminish their activeness, they attempt by all means to keep people within the bounds of the old injunctions, they cite the fact that both the fathers and grandfathers lived by the laws of Islam, they pass off as national what is religious--the secretary recognizes the difficulty of the problem, but also sees ways of solving it. "The most important, perhaps, is to weaken traditional opinion, which instructs people to follow Muslim ceremonies, and to help overcome the effect of this opinion. To this we counterpose the opinion of such elders as Aziz Radzhabov. We have quite a few of them. And, of course, we must open up a broad road for everything new that makes the life of people better and more interesting.

We have reliable guarantees for the successful introduction of the new. The great international construction project creates a special climate in the city. We are convinced that the city of Nurek will make its contribution to the strengthening of the friendship of all the peoples of our country, here there are representatives of various nationalities, they closely associate, they enrich their spiritual world, and they find out the best in the culture of another people. During 25 years, significant changes have taken place, which can be evaluated only if you glance back at our past. There was a time when it was considered to be a sin for a Muslim, not only to be friends with, but to sit next to an "adherent of a different faith". But today there are how many international families in Nurek! The people of different nations are becoming relatives in spirit, they are united by common noble goals, neither national nor religious differences stand in the way of such kinship.

. . . On this optimistic note I want to end my story about Nurek--a city in the heart of the mountains which is solving its problems and lives saturated with spiritual life, and which is linked by strong bonds with many republics and cities of our great country.

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CSO: 1830/473

CULTURE

INCREASED USE OF WESTERN TERMINOLOGY, LOAN WORDS DECKIED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by K. Marakin, physician, Yurga, Kemerov Oblast: "A Foreign Excess of Salt"]

[Text] Recently, one of the employees of the medical institution where I work showed her colleagues the gum boots she had gotten for her child. I, too, looked at the purchase, on the tops of which were the large letters "KRASNY TREUGOLNIK. LENINGRAD" telling the buyer about the place of production. Unable to restrain myself, I suggested that the same thing could have been written in Russian if the item was produced and sold on USSR territory.

I have already clashed several times with this unwarranted exchange of our alphabet, words and entire word combinations for others which cannot help but provoke feelings of regret and offence for a language which by rights is considered great and powerful.

As way of example, I will say that the overwhelming majority of my acquaintances did not know until recently that in Russian instead of the word "crossword," the Russian word "krestoslovitsa" has been used. Or, for example, more and more often we hear, read and say "bibliofil" instead of the word "knigolyub" which is an understandable word equivalent in meaning. In our press you come across the word "submarina" [submarine] instead of the word combination "podvodnaya lodka"; instead of "rech"--"spich" [speech]; instead of the words "rayon" and "oblast"--"region"; instead of "poslesloviye"--"postscriptum."

If one is speaking about scientific literature, medical at least, then the matter here, in my opinion, deserves even greater regret. I will cite only a few examples. Instead of the term "sokratitel'naya sposobnost serdtsa," the word combination "kontraktil'naya sposobnost serdtsa" [contractile capacity of the heart]. And recently I was completely surprised when I read the "pretty" word combination "restitutsiya pulsa" [pulse restoration] in one of the textbooks. There is no term "restitutsiya in medicine. But this word which was borrowed by the author from another language, means nothing more than the Russian "vosstanovleniye."

Over the years, you see more clearly the wealth and possibilities of genuinely Russian language thanks to people and in the perfection they command. You are involuntarily filled with love and respect for those who wrap thoughts in understandable forms which are surprisingly beautiful and capacious in meaning. The heart is filled with a sense of pride from the recognition that you are speaking the language of Pushkin, Lermontov, Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Turgenev, Chekhov...

Don't think that the author of these lines is an opponent of foreign languages. I will immediately stipulate: it is not so. I myself have a command of English and think that the greatness and power of our language, its simplicity, precision, versatility and huge possibilities can be seen only in comparison. Our language is melodious and tuneful. Its words are easily put to song and are rhymed beautifully.

However, the sound recording enterprise Melodiya which popularizes these songs, is now called a FIRM! And what if our other enterprises change their names to concerns and companies, pools and corporations? Honestly speaking, it is even too terrifying to glance into the future of our language if things continue this way.

12614

CSO: 1800/313



CULTURE

BRIEFS

UNION CHIEF DISMISSED--The Kirghiz Writers Union Board held a plenum which examined an organizational question. T. Askarov was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the republic Writers Union Board because of shortcomings in his work. Ch. Aytmatov was elected first secretary of the Kirghiz Writers Union Board by the plenum. It was resolved to convene the scheduled Eighth Kirghiz Writers Congress on 7-8 June. The plenum was addressed by K. M. Molodayev, secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. R.N. Abdysamatova, chief of the republic Communist Party Central Committee Culture Section, took part in the plenum's work. [Unattributed report under general heading "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Reports"] [Text] [Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 May 86 p 2] /12640

CSO: 1830/527

SOCIAL ISSUES

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA DISCUSSION ON AIDS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 May 86 p 15

[LG roundtable with Soviet immunology specialists: "AIDS: More Questions Than Answers"]

[Text] LG has published material which analyzed the causes of the outbreak and spread of the epidemic of the mysterious illness and advanced the version concerning the possible involvement in this of U.S. special services engaged in the development of new types of weapons of mass extermination.

The articles had extensive repercussions in the West. Some newspapers, in the United States, the FRG and Peru, for example, resolved to conduct their own investigation and reached practically the same, if not more categorical, conclusions....

There was also a lively response from our readers, who expressed a desire to hear the opinion of medical personnel.

Inasmuch as the seriousness of the AIDS problem has not diminished and the epidemic continues we decided to conduct a roundtable with Soviet specialists in the sphere of immunology and epidemiology. The discussion took place in the Ministry of Health. Deputy Minister P.N. Burgasov, member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, V.M. Zhdanov, director of the Virology Institute imeni D.I. Ivanovsky and member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Doctor of Medical Sciences V.P. Sergiyev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Health Quarantine Infections Main Administration, and Doctor of Biological Sciences I.D. Drynov, deputy chief of this same administration, took part.

LG: Many readers ask: why such attention to AIDS?

P.N. Burgasov: The close attention of scientists and practical physicians and the population of many countries is indeed now focused on the AIDS problem. And there is every reason for this inasmuch as the disease is affecting increasingly new countries, while there are as yet no cures or means of saving life against AIDS. Like any new problem, this one has clear and unsolved aspects and scientific and social angles.

V.M. Zhdanov: First of all, concerning the pathogen. The AIDS virus was initially discovered by scientific circles of France and almost simultaneously in the United States. It pertains to the large group of (onkornavirus) (retroviruses) with increased tumor-causing potential, minimal infectiousness and the capacity for affecting a certain species of cells of the immune system responsible for regulating the immune response, which ultimately leads to destruction of the immune system and deprives the organism of the capacity for resisting any infections.

I.D. Drynov: As of today just one thing has as yet been clearly determined--the epicenter of the AIDS disease is the United States, where, according to WHO data, 18,000 cases of the disease have been recorded, but 2 million persons have come into contact with the virus altogether. It is difficult giving a simple answer as to why it is the U.S. population which has become the main victim of the new disease. This will take time and serious study.

LG: There have been changes recently in the viewpoint of Western virologists and epidemiologists on the AIDS problem. The Americans have not succeeded in proving convincingly the legitimacy of their persistently proposed "African" version, the essence of which is that Africa is to blame for all the AIDS-related misfortunes.

P.N. Burgasov: The main thing now is that certain social singularities represent conditions conducive to the spread of the AIDS virus--recognition of homosexuality as man's natural behavior and growing drug addiction involving the use of injected drugs.

V.P. Sergiyev: A representative symposium on the AIDS problem was held at the end of last year in Brussels. Some 700 scientists from 51 countries, from Africa included, took part. Opinions were shared in respect of the origins of the epidemic. The African scientists delivered a statement which said that "the papers presented at the symposium contain no definite data to the effect that the AIDS epidemic was conceived in Africa." A number of Western medical men, like Max Essex, for example, of the Harvard School of Social Health Services in Boston, agreed with them. As a result of the discussion in Brussels the decision was made to dispense with the question of the "African" origins of AIDS since this version smacked strongly of racism. The question of the spread of AIDS is now being comprehensively studied by the WHO.

LG: Goethe once jested sorrowfully through the mouth of Mephistopheles: "Everything in the world has been changed by progress. What to do? The devil is changing also." Is not man playing the part of the devil in this case? Can it be entirely ruled out that someone has out of carelessness or deliberately contributed to the outbreak and spread of the epidemic? Certain specialists in the West, to name just the British physician John (Sili) ("Harley Street" Hospital) (sic), bluntly assert that AIDS could have been created in the laboratory for use as a biological weapon. Another expert, the Frenchman Leibowitz, also discusses this possible aspect of the AIDS problem in his book "Strange Virus of Unknown Origin".

V.M. Zhdanov: Providing a simple answer to the question concerning the original source of the AIDS pathogen is very difficult. A similar virus has been identified in certain species of monkeys.

I.D. Drynov: The whole world now has an interest in the spread of AIDS not from a hypothetical center but from one which actually exists. We in the USSR and many other countries are worried by the fact that the United States is not making effective efforts to develop quarantine measures to prevent AIDS spreading beyond the United States. As a result the epidemic is encompassing increasingly new countries, particularly those often or constantly visited by Americans. In Japan, for example, the "geography" of the AIDS outbreaks consists of areas around U.S. naval bases and the island of Okinawa, where more than half America's military facilities in the country are concentrated. The concern of the Japanese authorities, who are addressing legitimate complaints to the Pentagon, are for this reason understandable. Further, the FRG and France have discontinued the purchase of donated blood in the United States. And to take Peru, an appeal was even heard there, as can be seen from press reports, for an end to all contacts with Americans inasmuch as they are potential carriers of the AIDS virus.

V.M. Zhdanov: In other words, the story of the outbreak of the epidemic and the origins of the virus itself have not been conclusively deciphered. This is an entirely new, surprise disease for medicine, although, as studies testify, the virus itself might have existed in nature for a long time.

LG: Truly a multitude of questions. However, as the wise man said, a knowledge of certain principles sometimes easily compensates for an ignorance of certain facts.

V.P. Sergiyev: There are several cautionary aspects to the AIDS problem. First, the main body of patients are homosexuals and drug addicts, which makes possible the pathogen's entry into the blood given damage to the wholeness of the integument, and this is the main way of transmitting an infectious agent...

I.D. Drynov: ...second, the question involuntarily arises: is not the AIDS virus a consequence of genetic engineering, that is, has it not been obtained artificially? This is unlikely, although the AIDS virus could be the result of a purposeful search for pathogens given many obscure infectious diseases. According to press reports, such work is being carried out in the West, and its products could be used for special purposes.

LG: I would like to conclude our discussion with a question which was in many of the readers' letters: what steps are Soviet medical personnel taking to erect an effective barrier in the way of this disease?

P.N. Burgasov: Our country lacks the conditions for the mass spread of the disease: homosexuality as a serious sexual perversion is prosecuted by law (article 121 of the RSFSR Criminal Code), and work is performed constantly on explanation of the harm of narcotics. In the sphere of ascertainment of possible cases of AIDS disease (given the exceptionally extensive contacts of the country's population with foreign citizens) research efforts to obtain



diagnostic preparations have been stepped up. Foreign samples are very costly, and the need to examine blood donors requires great expenditure of these diagnostics.

V.M. Zhdanov: As in the other socialist countries, our scientists are conducting research into individual AIDS cases.

P.N. Burgasov: The WHO is making great efforts in the sphere of study of the AIDS problem. Our country also is developing a set of measures aimed at combating this disease. An important role is being performed by the joint study of centers of the outbreak of AIDS by scientists of different countries with the coordinating participation of the WHO.

LG: So, the fight against AIDS continues, although there are as yet more questions than answers. Nor has the main thing--the source of the epidemic--been ascertained. The American press also is asking itself this question increasingly often. The attention of the WASHINGTON TIMES, for example, was called to the results of a poll of U.S. public opinion conducted last October. Some 37 percent of those polled, the paper reports, declared plainly that AIDS is "a disease created by a government agency"....

Nor is this precluded by Nathaniel S. Lehrman, an eminent American physician and former clinical director of a hospital in Brooklyn, who quite recently stated the following: "Claiming that the exposed virus is the sole cause of the appearance of AIDS is just as dubious as saying that it is the sole cause of the leukemia which was of the nature of a mass epidemic in Japan following the atomic bombing and which was caused by radioactivity. It is more than likely that there are other, noninfectious causes of AIDS, and its victims could in a number of cases be targets of a premeditated murder which is the result of actions of American government departments. The CIA's 'service record' in the spread and creation of disease both inside the country and overseas is well known."

8850/9869

CSO: 1800/384

SOCIAL ISSUES

USSR CUSTOMS OFFICIALS STRUGGLE WITH 'CONTRABANDISTS'

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr p 6

[Interview with N.A. Bazhenov, first deputy prosecutor general of the USSR: "Past Customs"; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] We have been accustomed since childhood to the resounding phrase "Border Closed". It is usually linked in our minds with alerts at the frontier posts and skirmishes with saboteurs; with tracking zones and vigilant patrols. But the USSR state border also runs through station, port and Aeroflot lounges. Armed clashes do not take place here. However, sometimes our citizens, sometimes our guests quietly attempt for mercenary purposes to circumvent the "laws of the border". Today's discussion is not about the resourceful methods of violations but of the reasons for such instances and the inevitable liability for the serious crimes called smuggling. The IZVESTIYA correspondent's questions are answered by N.A. Bazhenov, first deputy prosecutor general of the USSR.

[Question] First, I would like to determine the subject of the discussion. What is "smuggling," strictly speaking? At this word one imagines mountain trails, mysterious feluccas, luggage containing opium, trunks with false bottoms....

[Answer] The method is not important. It is the legal essence of the crime which the criminal code calls smuggling which is important. It is the illegal movement of goods or other values across the USSR state border effected by concealment of the items in special repositories or the fraudulent use of customs and other documents. Both the mysterious felucca and the instance where prohibited items are carried across the border in an ordinary attache case pertain here.

I would like to emphasize, however, a highly important circumstance. Smuggling, regardless of its dimensions, is a violation of the USSR foreign trade monopoly. Of course, several dozen cassette tapes carried "past customs" will not undermine our foreign trade. But, after all, the law cannot be compiled with as a percentage. It must operate unswervingly. And smuggling, given leniency here, could grow to major proportions. And this would mean undermining the planned principle in export-import transactions, a drain on foreign currency and cultural values and so forth.

[Question] Perhaps our fellow citizens, traveling abroad as tourists, per invitations and on business trips, do not fully grasp everything you are saying?

[Answer] Like Chekhov's criminals? No, I do not believe this. The facts, unfortunately, indicate otherwise. People with higher education involved in the world of science and art, conducting serious business negotiations abroad, cannot fail to understand the meaning of the laws governing the monopoly of foreign trade and the USSR state border. But, after all, that sort is encountered. And they are driven by one thing--cupidity. I should say plainly: the income of some respectable smugglers is very great.

[Question] For this it is necessary to pass through customs with sizable baggage. But experienced people armed with the latest equipment work there. How do such types manage....

[Answer] The trouble is that the particularly big operators find a way to evade all customs inspections. I will recount a specific case. Aleksey Rasskazov was born in 1938 and for 19 years had tied his fate to flying. He acquired a higher education. He was given the command of a passenger aircraft and became an instructor of the flying wing of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Central International Traffic Administration. Naturally, he flew abroad regularly. To read his references, he was an angel in human form. But the overseas blandishments did their work, and a thirst for money and property overcame everything—even fear of punishment. Incidentally, he was counting on a reliable "cover". Rasskazov was at one in criminal intent with Yuriy Shebanov, chief of the Moscow Air Terminal. The latter ensured the circumvention of customs and carried the goods and currency personally. But they had to get hold of more goods. The criminals established "business" contact with some of our compatriots working in foreign countries, Japan in particular. And a secret "trail" across the border began to operate. Rasskazov "earned" more than R100,000 in criminal fashion, and a large quantity of gold rings with diamonds, bracelets, earrings, approximately 300 silver brooches, necklaces, 14 leather jackets, dinner services and "equipment" were confiscated at his apartment and also from his relatives. All this, understandably, for speculation, the buying up of foreign currency and new contraband. Rasskazov's partners whom I listed profited to no less an extent. They have all now been convicted.

[Question] It was surely really difficult catching them. What, in your opinion, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, is the main reason for the very possibility of crimes of such a scale? Flaws in the customs service, perhaps? Or inadequately organized supervision? That is, is it not entirely a question of the "technical" aspect? After all, when we say that we must close off the loopholes for theft, we mean increasing protection, tightening procedures and perfecting control documents.

[Answer] All this needs to be done, there is no question. But, first, the practice evolved over many years in many spheres whereby, having reached a certain position, a person considered himself beyond criticism, beyond supervision. For example, Rasskazov's accomplices and he himself escorted

and accompanied other "necessary" people through official premises, VIP rooms and so forth. That is, through "entrances and exists" through which there is "no admittance except on business". And people were reconciled to this and considered it in the nature of things. But any exceptions and disregard for procedure are fraught with negative consequences. We are all equal before the law. But when it is a question of departmental procedures, this principle is often violated.

And this is not all. I mentioned good references.... Initially they certainly corresponded to reality. But then, then.... Do not think that I am advocating surveillance and denunciation. I advocate work with the personnel and their open inspection for moral purity and steadfastness. And it cannot be denied that when it is a question of work abroad, this inspection should be particularly thorough. It is not a question of the quantity of questionnaires and talks. When appointing a person to an executive position, we must be sure of him.

[Question] But is this not the case at the time of appointments? There are enough checks, it would seem.

[Answer] We prosecutors all too often encounter the following phenomenon: when a person is appointed, he is checked out, but then a certain automatism operates, and the comrade is put in the impeccable-for-all-time category. He is even beyond criticism from his own party organization and beyond the influence of the collective. That is when, more often than not, the process of degeneration begins. In the Ilichevsk Sea Port the customs officers were inspecting the motorship "Kapitan Kushnarenko," which had arrived following a long voyage. The cabin of Capt V. Grigoryev was also seemingly of "exception" status. But a cache was discovered there--behind the paneling of the cabin--containing several thousand shawls and video cassettes. An investigation began. And this is what was ascertained. In Thailand Captain Grigoryev had ordered adhesive tape for sealing the hold. The firm offered a cheaper tape. Grigoryev was even pleased: he asked the firm's officials to note in the accounts the price of the tape that had been ordered. For the foreign currency which had been embezzled from the state the criminal purchased contraband goods: he expected to "earn" R15,000 straight off.

[Question] Such a compact with officials of foreign firms--this is betrayal of the interests of the motherland.

[Answer] Legal experts are obliged to evaluate everything from the precise standpoints of articles of the law. But if one is to speak of moral evaluations, it is undoubtedly necessary to exact the highest reckoning from such people. Unfortunately, certain officials look very indulgently on fawning, servility and gift-giving. In such an atmosphere, of course, the intolerance of flatterers, cheats, embezzlers of public funds and bribe-takers inherent in our way of life is glossed over.

It was precisely this which we encountered when investigating a case of smuggling and embezzlement perpetrated by A. Terekhin, an officer of the Northwest River Shipping Company of the RSFSR Ministry of River Fleet.



Knowing that a decision on the question of an overseas business trip depended on V. Zhuravlev, deputy chief of the shipping company for personnel, Terekhin presented him with two foreign tape recorders costing R1,400, R210 worth of sheets and other goods. From other subordinates Zhuravlev received almost R10,000 of precious metal products and Vneshtorgbank and Vneshtorg checks. Another bribe-taker in the shipping company, V. Svetlov, who was senior inspector of the personnel department, was unmasked shortly after: he had taken bribes for appointments to the crew for an overseas voyage.

[Question] But if there are many "individual instances," as we are accustomed to saying, this seemingly grows into a system?

[Answer] I would not speak about a "system". But you are right, instances of smuggling by persons whose work is connected with overseas voyages are frequent. Availing themselves of the absence on some ships of due discipline and control, crew members have bought up in foreign ports and illegally carried across the USSR state border commodities in quantities considerably in excess of the established norms. As I have already said, the fight against smuggling is being complicated considerably by the slackening of demands made on the selection of persons for official trips abroad and maritime and river shipping company executives. And is it permissible for persons indicted for offenses being released "at their own request," and given good references even?! After all, this is how crime is encouraged. For this reason the attention of legality control by the prosecutor's office is also directed toward conniving officials. With regard for this A. Kosovskiy, deputy chief of the Baltic Maritime Shipping Company for personnel, was given an official warning by the prosecutor's office.

[Question] You have said that there is one law in our country for all and that all are equal before it. But what about foreign subjects? What if they are mixed up in smuggling and "dabble" in foreign currency? The opinion is heard often that the prohibited commodity is merely confiscated from them, but that to convict....

[Answer] If there is such talk, it is without foundation. We are happy to have guests in our country, treat them with accentuated respect and try to show them a little more and serve them a little better. However distressful, it has to be said that some guests behave in a way they would not allow themselves to behave at home. They count on the leniency of our law enforcement authorities. But we cannot consent to any compromise here.

In complicity with D.A. Prasad (a former graduate student of the Lvov Medical Institute), a citizen of the Kingdom of Nepal living in West Berlin, A.H. Chowdhury (a graduate student of the Moscow Veterinary Academy), a citizen of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and his wife, I.V. Chowdhury, organized a criminal group for smuggling and speculation. It also included the couples Nikolayeva and Antipov and Ignatov and Ignatova, guards of the western route of the Moscow Railroad International Tourist Transport Management, Balabanov, driver of a taxicab fleet, and others. In conjunction

with the said persons in 1983-1984 Chowdhury illegally exported from the USSR more than 2,000 numismatic coins, including 1,600 silver coins, objects of religious worship and caviar. He imported into the USSR, on the other hand, 20,000 shawls, 1,125 wristwatches and other valuables. The sum total of the contraband constituted R1,143,600. From selling the commodities at speculative prices Chowdhury profited by R350,000. While attempting to conduct the latest smuggling operation Chowdhury was caught red-handed by the Brest customs officials: he had platinum bullion weighing more than 1 kilo, diamonds and other valuables worth over R61,000. Chowdhury was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, his wife was given 7 years. Their property was confiscated.

Another instance. Kemoko Konde, a citizen of the Republic of Guinea, was studying in a graduate course of the Moscow Railroad Transport Engineers Institute. In an arrangement with the Prasad already known to us he set up in May 1983 a smuggling group consisting of Ye. Konde (his wife, a USSR citizen), Yakubenko, an engineer at the Kiev "Leninskaya kuznitsa" Plant, and Shishkova and Matyukhina, guards of cars of the Moscow Railroad. Ancient numismatic precious metal coins which Yakubenko had bought up from collectors, icons and also caviar, which Konde had acquired in Moscow restaurants at speculative prices, were illegally exported. Prasad sent to the Soviet Union large consignments of women's shawls and wristwatches. The contraband was taken straight across the USSR border by the guards Shishkova and Matyukhina on Moscow--Berlin--Moscow trains. Smuggling operations were performed to the tune of R1,047,583. Konde had an income totaling R167,140 from the resale at speculative prices of the shawls alone. Yakubenko bought up and resold to K. Konde for Prasad 1,947 precious metal coins, which were taken abroad. For taking the contraband Shishkova received from K. Konde R20,000, Matyukhina R6,000. K. Konde and Yakubenko were sentenced by the Moscow City Court to 8 years' imprisonment each, Ye. Konde to 6 years, Shishkova to 5 and Matyukhina to 3 years. Property was confiscated from all those convicted.

Since the first days of its existence the Soviet state has conducted a resolute struggle against the contraband export from the USSR of works of art and antiquities. Nonetheless, we encounter such cases even now. Fawole Adeshino Olatunde, a citizen of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, was being trained in the Soviet Union for medical activity, but had more success violating Soviet laws. Judge for yourself: in 1971 the Moscow City Court sentenced him to 2 years' imprisonment for violating the rules governing currency transactions. He was pardoned and expelled from the USSR. In our country a second time, he joined up with a group of smugglers. Fawole illegally brought into the USSR DML,000 and 125 wristwatches, which he sold for R32,500; and took out of our country 57 icons. He was attempting for a second time to take out 47 icons and 18 other objects of religious worship totaling R63,544. The contraband was discovered at the Brest Customs. Fawole was sentenced once again to 5 years' imprisonment and confiscation of his property.

[Question] When one reads foreign crime news connected, in particular, with smuggling, one comes across narcotics quite often. If one is to believe these reports, they constitute a sizable proportion of the crime industry.

[Answer] And an extraordinarily dangerous proportion. Unfortunately, this has not passed us by either.

Traveling by Aeroflot from Delhi to Zurich with a stopover in Moscow, Yu.A. Yusef Hasan, a subject of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, illegally carried across the USSR state border 10 kilos of hashish, for which he was sentenced in 1985 by the Moscow City Court to 5 years' imprisonment. In a mutual arrangement H.C. Schroeder and V.M.D. (Olesker), citizens of Australia and Great Britain respectively, illegally carried approximately 4 kilos of hashish across the USSR state border. The two were sentenced to 6 and 5 years' imprisonment respectively.

The law governing the legal position of foreign citizens in the USSR stipulates that foreigners who have committed a crime and administrative or other offense on the territory of the Soviet Union are liable on a common footing with USSR citizens.

[Question] To sum up all that you have recounted, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, what conclusions may be drawn? Particularly concerning how to combat such shameful incidents and phenomena?

[Answer] That we need to improve the customs service and the work of the law enforcement authorities is clear. But the reason for the current situation lies elsewhere. The establishments connected with the registration of foreign trips, the registration procedure itself, supervision of the behavior of officials and so forth—all this was until recently beyond the public view, beyond criticism. This was considered a "sanctum sanctorum," where everything was seemingly allowed to be done in private, hidden from the public. This, incidentally, applies to the work of the personnel services also. The 27th party congress evaluated these false premises with all certainty and set an example of true publicity and courageous truth. I am sure that by abiding by the congress' decisions and its ideas we will succeed in doing away with the really shameful phenomena about which we have spoken.

8850/9869

CSO: 1830/466

SOCIAL ISSUES

KAZAKH OFFICIAL REPLIES TO IZVESTIYA CRITISISM

PM061356

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 April 1986 carries on page 6 A, a 1,500-word feature entitled "Punished for Abuses" and carried under the "After IZVESTIYA Article" rubric. The feature consists of an editorial introduction and a report by A. Milkin, first secretary of the East Kazakhstan Kazakh Communist Party Obkom. The editorial introduction, subheaded "Appearances (Issue No 26)", reads as follows:

"Last July IZVESTIYA published in issue n 200 an article entitled 'Aloofness.' The article described abuses by East Kazakhstan Oblast officials in construction and housing allocation. The official response on the measures taken, sent to the editorial office by Comrade A. Milkin, first secretary of a Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, was published in full in issue no 228. But that response raised in the editorial office and readers quite a few questions, which were presented in the article 'Appearances.' While publishing for our readers today the full text of the document drawing conclusions from our second article the editorial office deems it necessary to continue to keep an eye on the questions broached in the newspaper article."

Milkin says that the "Appearances" article was discussed at an obkom bureau session and that "the facts cited in it were for the most part confirmed." He then lists the penalties meted out to named local party and soviet officials for a variety of abuses of office and the measures being taken in the appropriate bodies, including the party obkom, to rectify matters. In the obkom these include reorganizing work with cadres and stepping up leaders' accountability. He states that "a number of workers have been dismissed from their posts and have been subjected to severe party punishment."

/12640

CSO: 1830/541



SOCIAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

EMBEZZLER GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE--Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 May 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word report entitled "Greed" by V. Gorodetskiy, who writes from Ryazan. The report is carried under the "Courtroom" rubric and describes the case of K. Kushnarenko, director of the Mikhaylovskaya nonwoven materials factory, who with his "accomplices" was found guilty of embezzlement. In 3 years, the article reports, Kushnarenko pocketed R274,000, although the overall damage to the state amounted to more than R400,000. His accomplices, M. Trunin, chief of the technical control section, and L. Chernov, a storekeeper at the raw materials depot, were also punished. The article concludes: "The Ryazan Oblast court's sentence was severe but fair. For embezzeling state resources on a particularly large scale, Kushnarenko was sentenced to the ultimate punishment. His accomplices received their just deserts. But why did the leaders of the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry, within whose system the multi-thousand-ruble affair occurred, remain on the sidelines?" [Editorial Report] /12640

CSO: 1830/540

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### NEW BROADCASTING STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN BAKU

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by A. Zinchenko under The rubric "Projects and Completions": "Tower Over the Caspian"]

[Text] From the mountain cliffs, a reinforced concrete shaft 200 meters high rises to the sky over the Caspian. This is the first stage of a radiotelevision broadcasting station being built in Baku. Its full height will be 310 meters.

They searched for a place to put the tower for a long time. First, using the natural altitude of a location would increase the suspension height of the antenna "for free." Second, the tower should have distinctive architectural merit--such structures are usually dominant features in the construction of a city. The choice fell on a mountain at whose foot laps the Caspian Sea and on whose slope is the picturesque Kirov Park of culture and rest.

"The decision to build the tower on the mountain turned out to be singularly apt," says Vladimir Pavlovich Obydov, the chief builder of the State Union Planning Institute of the Ministry of Communication. "Imagine, the mountain itself rises to 140 meters above sea level. This means that the antenna will be over 400 meters high. There's another interesting point. In constructing the tower, we dispensed with the foundation. We're the first in the world to do this. The mountain itself serves as the foundation, and the tower is as though jammed into it 30 meters deep. This allowed us to economize quite a bit on material.

"Of course, there were difficulties. We had to deal with the mountain rocks. The Baku subway builders came to our aid. They dug a tunnel into the mountain at the point where we had decided to place the base of the tower. Through this hollowed-out tunnel in time it will be possible to reach the tower."

"Vladimir Pavlovich, the new radiotelevision station is made of reinforced concrete. Why was this material selected?"

"Today radiotelevision broadcasting stations are usually constructed either of metal or reinforced concrete. In our country, metal is preferred. The erection of a reinforced concrete tower takes more time than the erection of a metal one. Nevertheless, in my opinion, it has many advantages. The

durability of concrete increases with time. This allows the subsequent construction of complementary communication equipment on such towers. Construction costs are lower with metal, apart from the expense of protection against corrosion.

"It is well known that Baku is a wind force 5 region--that is, a region where strong winds blow. When we were working out the plan in our planning institute, of course, we took this important detail into consideration. A model of the tower was tested in a wind tunnel.

"The high winds are not the only argument against building the tower in Baku. During the design, the high seismicity of the region was also considered. The building will withstand an earthquake of up to 8 points."

"How will it be possible to ascend the tower?"

"A fast elevator will carry you up from below ground to a height of almost 200 meters. There will be a restaurant with revolving tables and lookout platforms."

13183/9869  
CSO: 1830/329

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### GEORGIAN LOCAL BUDGETS EXPERIMENT ASSESSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 March 1986 carries on page 3 Deputy Finance Minister M. Murdzhikneli's 500-word article assessing last year's experiment by which all-union economic associations, enterprises, and organizations were to pay a percentage of profits into local budgets to help meet the social and economic needs of the district where they are located. Reference is made to statements at the party congress concerning the need to "settle" relations between all-union installations and the city or rayon where they operate. The experiment is designed also to encourage local soviets' greater interest in and monitoring of the outfits' financial and operating performance.

In the first year some 71 outfits in 19 cities and rayons took part. Results were good overall: The base of the local budgets concerned was increased by 37 million rubles. Nevertheless, five regions were "shorted" to the tune of 1.354 million--in particular, Rustavi, Poti, and Abkhazia. A total of 20 participants failed to meet contribution targets. Khimvolokno and Gruzneft performed the most poorly. A good many of the failures were due to excessive cost price [sebestoimost] and overconsumption of energy and raw materials (Khimvolokno is cited as one of the worst in this regard). On the plus side, Kutaisi's Electrical Equipment Plant fulfilled targets by 130 percent, the Automotive Plant by 118 percent.

### GEORGIAN 'FAMILY CONTRACTS' DRAW ON HUNGARIAN EXPERIENCE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 March 1986 carries on page 2 TASS correspondent A. Dzyublo's 600-word interview with Donat Bokuchava, a kolkhoz machinery operator in Norio (Abashskiy Rayon), concerning the family contract system of cooperative livestock raising that has helped boost meat production and brought extra prosperity to the kolkhoz's 300 participating families. In a brief passage it is noted that the system has profited by "Hungary's experience" in such matters.

The basic livestock sector involved is hog raising. The kolkhoz turns piglets over to the families for fattening, provides feed, veterinarian services, transport, and building materials. Each family may keep up to 50 animals.



The question is raised as to whether the focus on family farm operation might hamper kolkhoz work, and the answer is "No." The "social sector" remains paramount, and the kolkhoz's yearly profit now comes to nearly 1 million rubles. Various production figures are cited. Sh. Kikalishvili, head of the Main Administration of Planning of Social and Economic Development of the Agroindustrial Complex, emphasizes the value of household plot and social sector cooperation in boosting agriculture, as was noted at the party congress.

#### ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF PLANNED GEORGIAN RESORT STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 2,200-word article by Professor I. Silayev, head of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces in the Transcaucasian Republics (under USSR Gosplan), urging vigorous development of the long-delayed Bakhmaro mountain resort project in West Georgia's Chokhataurskiy Rayon, whose year-round sports, tourism, and therapeutic attractions could help boost the entire region's economy and, in particular, bring in foreign tourists and winter sportsmen adding "millions of dollars" to foreign currency earnings annually.

Professor Silayev goes into some detail concerning the natural climatic and topographic assets of Bakhmaro in terms of health enhancement, recreation and sports, and also sketches the recent history (since the late 1970's) of long-range, chronically frustrated attempts to get the project in gear. Failure to coordinate and carry through on road construction has been a typical snag in the effort.

Bakhmaro's unique winter sports advantages include excellent ski-run configurations favorable to major competitions, coupled with a rather lengthy snow season compared to other first-class world resorts.

In order to ensure optimal accommodation for vacationers and health-seekers, it is envisioned that summers would be reserved chiefly for local and republic tourists and sanatorium guests, while winters would be organized to welcome outside (and foreign) tourists and sportsmen.

The author emphasizes the importance of cableway transport systems in the district's development, some plans for which are already underway or completed. Brief mention is made also of Bakhmaro's unique suitability for the sport of hang-gliding.

#### GEORGIA'S KHUDONI GES CONSTRUCTION LAGS BEHIND SCHEDULE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 March 1986 carries on page 2 V. Chachibaia's 1,200-word article about problems affecting the construction of the Khudoni GES project upriver from the Inguri GES, which is lagging considerably behind schedule. Although the project was started in 1978, the "front" has yet to be fully deployed; only 45,485,000 rubles worth of work has been completed to date--out of an estimated total of

464 million--yet the first units are supposed to go operational in 1990. Officials of Gruzgidrostroy are worried. On 14 December 1984 the project was declared an "exemplary project," but in late 1985 an official statement was issued by P. Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification, warning that in terms of the tempo of the work, transport, equipment, and other components of the work front and infrastructure the project is not living up to its designation. Ruble amounts of work scheduled for this year are also clearly inadequate.

A project administration official, acknowledging the woes of the project, noted wryly that "we builders tend to do jobs backwards--start right in on the main structure without the necessary preparation and social-auxiliary infrastructure. It ought to be the other way around." Housing, transport and other amenities for the workers are quite unsatisfactory now (except for food services) and, unless measures are taken, will be even more strained by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan, when the present workforce of 500 will have grown tenfold. Builders with considerable successful experience on other projects have expressed their dissatisfaction on these and other matters.

One segment of the article discusses the inadequacy on the on-site concrete plant, which can produce only 150,000 cubic meters yearly; the entire project will require a total of 2.5 million, including 900,000 on the main structure. To keep up, a new plant is needed with a capacity of 240 cubic meters per hour.

#### HIGH-LEVEL GEORGIAN CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT CENTER ADVOCATED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 March 1986 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word article by Economics Candidate B. Zarnadze, a docent in the Tbilisi State University Economics Faculty, examining problems that chronically prevent the Georgian construction industry from ensuring the timely completion of projects and the start-up of installed capacity, and proposing the creation of a "Unified Investment Complex Administration Center" to provide the necessary intersectorial coordination of all components of the investment complex [investitsionnyy kompleks].

The author states that in 1984, excess unfinished construction in Georgia totaled 729,643,000 rubles; calculating a 14-kopeck loss in national income for every ruble of this burdensome "immobilized capital," the loss totaled some 102 million in 1984. The "investment cycle" tends to run from 8 to 12 years in the USSR as a whole, 10 to 14 in Georgia. Inter alia, this lag ensures that equipment is obsolete by the time everything is completed.

Many of the republic's building outfits are in financial trouble. As of 1 April 1985, the Construction Ministry was 470 million rubles in arrears to Gosbank and its suppliers--though it must be noted that the ministry itself is owed around 500 million by its own clients.

This state of affairs is due to many factors, chiefly a lack of proper economic and financial liaison between sectors. The various components and sectors involved in the investment complex include some 56 construction trusts, and it is they who are de facto responsible for getting projects completed on time--yet they are unable to influence effectively or bring pressure to bear on the other partners to the task. If even their ultimate clients care so little, how are the trusts to cope? It is "a classic paradox" that reflects the lack of coordination and accounts for troublesome disproportions.

Another, related aspect is the problem of processing the voluminous data generated in the investment cycle (in fact, although there is an excess of project-estimate documentation, some 10 to 11 million rubles worth of work annually remains under-documented). In practice, the task of dealing with all the paperwork generated in the relevant sectors devolves upon the Construction Administration Center.

The solution, as the author sees it, is to create a Unified Administration Coordination Center on a high enough level to oversee all aspects of the task, to provide the necessary intersectorial liaison and deal with information processing. This concept, after all, was behind the successful creation of the Agroindustrial Complex and is applicable as well to other complex supersectors.

The "primary links" in such a system would be a number of regional "production construction-installation associations," structured on a cost-accounting basis, capable of handling 50 to 70 million rubles of work yearly. They would serve administrative regions characterized by uniform natural-economic conditions and thus permit a beneficial degree of specialization.

#### EXPLOSION, FIRE REPORTED IN GEORGIAN TKVARCHELI GRES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 March 1986 carries on page 4 Gruzinform correspondent T. Dzhibuti's 400-word report of an explosion and fire in the Tkvarcheli GRES on 27-28 March. Power to the coal mines, other industrial and commercial outfits, and homes was disrupted for 24 hours.

The immediate cause (still under investigation) was a short circuit in a power transformer. Flammable machine oil spilled out of the damaged unit and ignited immediately. The flames spread along the cable conduit to a second transformer, and if not halted could have reached the main building. Local firefighters were reinforced by units from Ochamchire, Gali, Sukhumi, and Gulripshi. It took 2.5 hours to put out the fire.

Miners were evacuated from the shafts to safety, and by the next morning measures had been undertaken to restore city transport and shopping services and regular business activities.

Mopping-up operations in the GRES continued, with help from Cruzglavenergo and specialists from Tbilisi, Kutaisi, and Sukhumi. Lights went back on at 2100 hours on 28 March.

The same report appeared in ZARYA VOSTOKA on 2 April page 4, accompanied by a brief report of the findings of the investigation into the causes of the explosion and fire.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### POOR UTILIZATION OF FEMALE WORKFORCE IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 28 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by YOSH LENINCHI correspondent S. Sultonov titled "Problems of Zamin." The article concerns several problems related to the use of local resources, improving the culture of everyday life, and creating convenient conditions of work and rest in Dzhizak's Zaminskiy Rayon. One problem concerns the distance which women are sometimes obliged to travel to and from work. There used to be a sewing shop where 20-30 women worked in the village of Beshkubi. The shop was unexpectedly shut down and the women given a choice of working in Zamin or Dzhizak, 30 and 50 kilometers away respectively. "Women who used to work right next door to their homes have to commute such a distance to work." Another case concerns the village of Pshaghar where there are 1,000 housewives. "These are women who sit at home and do not work." In addition, more than 1,000 other women only work during certain season. It is true that 250 women take a special bus to work in Dzhizak (35-45 km away) at a knitwear factory. "Is it easy for women to commute such a distance? Moreover, think about and add up the expense of the buses. If a larger branch of the knitwear factory would open in Pshaghar or Achchi villages, both the population and the state would greatly benefit." There have been many requests from the local population along these lines. "It would not be inappropriate to express critical thoughts here to the attention of rayon and oblast planning organs. This is because they know well the size of the Zaminskiy Rayon population and its production characteristics."

Sultonov grants that some may defend the local organs by pointing to the fact that a Zaminskiy Rayon mechanical repair factory has been built and that it requires a work force. One hundred people were trained at a 3-month course to work there and it is reported that a female brigade of 40 has been formed in the 71st mechanized mobile column. "But in my opinion the question of wise use of the production force cannot be resolved with such piecemeal measures." Although measures have been indicated to develop productive forces in the rayon by involving 6,670 additional people in production (including 3,054 women), the measures have not been implemented. Sewing shops of the rayon household services kombinat were to open in the second quarter of 1984 in a number of villages, but they still do not exist. Likewise, planned shops for producing consumer goods and ironworks have failed to open. Although branches of the Dzhizak Knitwear Factory were to open in 1985-86, it is unclear whether they will open at all. Similarly, the construction of a cannery which would employ 100 people on Kosygin Sovkhoz and

a greenhouse where 150 would work on Ukraina Sovkhoz have not gone beyond the talking stage. Although some of the measures suggested would require funds and construction, Sultonov points out that there are buildings which are now standing vacant and could be used. He also suggests that the abundant local stone could be used for preparing construction materials, and that construction of hot houses for growing such things as lemons and cucumbers could help provide employment for women.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

AKTYUBINSK OBLAST TV DEVELOPMENT--The reception of television signals in the most remote villages, in livestock-raising camps, and on geological prospecting expeditions in the west of Kazakhstan has been helped by the "Raduga" program being implemented there. A new "Moskva" space communications television installation has been commissioned in the settlement of Kumsay in Aktyubinsk Oblast strictly according to the schedule for implementing the program. It has ensured stable reception of Central Television broadcasts. [Report by unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents under the general heading: "For the Soviet Person"] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3 PM]

TURKMEN TV, COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENT--During the past 5-year plan, the republic witnessed the construction of 56 booster sites for improving television image brightness and 36 transmission stations connected by satellite with the Moscow station. The all-union program has been received by inhabitants of remote areas. Microwave links have been extended to the (Kastabazar)-Chardzhou-(Baku) areas. The length of the telephone lines and the telecommunications channels has been doubled. [Excerpt] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 6 May 86 GF] /12640

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